The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 5628.—VOL. XXXV. MONDAY, JULY 16, 1855. PRICE SIXPENCE.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

REDUCTION of TOWAGE per WASHINGTON. —From this date the charge for removals will be as under:—

Under 200 tons	...	...	£1 0 0
200 " 300 ditto	...	...	2 0 0
300 " 500 ditto	...	...	3 0 0
500 " 800 ditto	...	...	4 0 0
800 " 1200 ditto	...	...	5 0 0
1200 " 2000 ditto	...	...	6 0 0

July 10. MITCHELL and CO.

NOTICE.—Great Reduction of Towing Charges at Melbourne.—The charge for Towage to and from Melbourne, by the steamers LIONESS, MAITLAND, ADA, VESTA, KANGAROO, and DIAMOND, is as follows, from this date:—
Towage to Melbourne, from Hobson's Bay, 1s. per register ton.
" From Melbourne to Hobson's Bay, 8d. per register ton.
Towage in the Bay as per agreement.
(Signed) COLE, BRUCE, and NORTON.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS THREE TIMES DAILY.—These fast steamers ply regularly at the following hours:—
From Sydney, at 9 a.m., and at 1 and 4 p.m.
From Parramatta, at 9 and 11 a.m., and 4 p.m.
ON SUNDAY.—From Sydney, at 9 a.m., returning at 4 p.m. Phœnix Wharf, July 9.

STEAM to KIAMA and WOLLONGONG.—The Kiama Steam Navigation Company's steamer KIAMA leaves SYDNEY for KIAMA every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, and KIAMA for SYDNEY every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 1 o'clock p.m., calling at Wollongong going and returning to land and receive passengers. Victoria Wharf, foot of Erskine-street.

STEAMER TO WOLLONGONG, THREE TIMES A WEEK.—The fast and favourite steamer ILLAWARRA, built expressly for this station, leaves the Phœnix Wharf every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock in the morning, arriving at the wharf at Wollongong at 2 p.m.; returning thence to Sydney every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at noon precisely, arriving in Sydney at 5 p.m.
Fares—cabin, 15s.; steerage, 7s. 6d. Return tickets available for one week, will be issued at 20s. and 12s. respectively.
Freight, 7s. 6d. per ton; grain, 6d. per bushel, &c.

STEAM to KIAMA and SHOALHAVEN.—The NORA CREINA, steamer, leaves the Phœnix Wharf, for Kiama and Shoalhaven, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY Night, at 9 o'clock, starting from Shoalhaven at 10 a.m., and Kiama at 4 p.m., every MONDAY and THURSDAY, for Sydney.
Fares and freights at the lowest rates.
Phœnix Wharf, July 14th, 1855.

STEAM to THE HUNTER.—The PATERSON, JARDINE, master, for MORPETH, THIS EVENING, at 11 o'clock.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, manager.
H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market street, July 16, 1855.

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—The COLLAROY, for MORPETH, THIS EVENING, at 10 p.m.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, 16th July, 1855.

STEAM TO CLARENCE TOWN, Williams River, calling at Newcastle and Raymond Terrace.—The BEN BOLT, for Clarence Town, THIS EVENING, at 8 p.m.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A.S.N. Company's Wharf, 16th July, 1855.

STEAM to MORETON BAY.—Reduction in Steerage Fares.

Saloon	£8 5	Inclusive of provisions,
Fore cabin	3 5	and steward's fee.

The A. S. N. Company's iron steamship SHAMROCK, SAMUEL PATERSON, commander, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 8 p.m.
A. S. N. Co's Wharf, 16th July, 1855.
Freights—Tallow... 40s. per ton
Wool ... 1?s. 6d. per bale of ordinary size.
Shippers are requested to observe that there are no other charges (such as wharfage, storage, receiving, and delivery) made by the Company, on goods shipped by their steamers.
Goods for North Brisbane require to be distinctly marked, to ensure their early delivery from the vessel at that port.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—

Saloon	£10 10	Inclusive of provisions,
Fore cabin	3 5	tax, and fees.

The A. S. N. Company's iron clipper steamship TELEGRAPH, GEORGE GILMORE, commander (having made her trip within 47 hours), will be again despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, as above, leaving the Company's wharf at 3 p.m.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, 16th July, 1855.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND.—The Royal Mail steamship WILLIAM DENNY, ROBERT MAILLER, commander, will be despatched from Sydney for AUCKLAND, on MONDAY, the 30th instant. No cargo taken on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM LOCKHEAD, Lloyd's chambers, 213, George-street.

FOR MORPETH (Hunter River). ELIZABETH ANN, 150 tons, WEDNESDAY EVENING. Apply to MORRIS and CO., Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street.

FOR MORPETH.—The CHANCE, sails THIS EVENING. SAWKINS and GRENFELL, Maitland Wharf.

KANGAROO, for MORPETH.—Only vessel, calling at Newcastle.
For freight, &c., apply to JOSIAH SLEE, Flour Company's Wharf. Sydney, July 16, 1855.

SHAMROCK, for MORETON BAY, 130 tons, DAVID CURETON, commander, clears at the Customs THIS DAY, and sails first wind after.
For freight or passage apply to JOSIAH SLEE, Flour Company's Wharf. Sydney, 16th July, 1855.

FOR MORETON BAY.—The fine brig PALERMO is fast filling up; will clear at the Customs THIS DAY, and sail first fair wind.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

FOR MORETON BAY, to follow the Bonnie Doon. The clipper schooner SABLE CHIEF, daily expected, will be despatched within a week after arrival.
For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO., or CHURCH and MOLISON. Sydney, 11th July, 1855.

FOR MORETON BAY.—The favourite trader SARAH ANN is now loading at the Bethel Wharf (foot of Erskine-street) and will have quick despatch.
Apply on board, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR WIDE BAY and PORT CURTIS, with immediate despatch.—The regular trader ALBION, J. S. MEIN, master.
For freight or passage apply to CHURCH and MOLISON, 18, Macquarie-place.

FOR WIDE BAY.—The brig BURNETT, Captain COOPER hourly expected, will meet with quick despatch. A. B. SPARK.

FOR TWOFOLD BAY.—The regular trader GIPSY will sail TO-MORROW, 17th.
For freight or passage apply on board, Commercial Wharf; or to HARPUR, BROTHERS, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The first-class brig DART, WILSON, master, has the greater portion of her cargo already engaged, and can take a few tons of light freight to fill up. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

WAVE FOR GEELONG.—The A1 schooner WAVE, 170 tons register, clears at the Customs on TUESDAY. Shippers are requested to complete their arrangements without delay.
Apply on board at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR LAUNCESTON direct.—The clipper schooner PHŒBE, 89 tons register, Captain TOBIN, having upwards of 50 tons cargo engaged, will sail not later than the 20th instant.
For freight or passage apply on board at the Circular Wharf, to Captain TOBIN; or to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Church Hill.

FOR ADELAIDE and MAURITIUS.—The fine brig TELEMACHO, under charter, will load for Adelaide at west side Circular Wharf.
For freight to Adelaide or Mauritius apply to HENRY FISHER, Southern Packet Office, 25, Lower George-street. 14th July, 1855.

FOR ADELAIDE.—To Sail 20th instant, —The fine fast sailing brig VULTURE, 165 tons register, JAMES BREMNER, master, now loading at Northwood's Wharf, foot of Market-street.
For light freight or passage, having good accommodation, apply to CHURCH and MOLISON, 18, Macquarie-place.

FOR PORT FAIRY.—The regular trader brig SARAH, 200 tons, SIMPSON, master, having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch.
For freight or passage apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Bott's Wharf.

FOR AUCKLAND.—The A1 brig WANDERER, Captain ROBBIN, will be despatched from Campbell's Wharf, for AUCKLAND, THURSDAY, the 19th instant.
For freight or passage apply to JAMES MACKAY, on board; or to WILLIAM LOCHHEAD, Lloyd's Chambers, 213, George-street.

CHEAP HOUSES! CHEAP FOOD! CHEAP LAND! at WANGANUI, New Zealand, and a cheap passage by the brig VENTURE, to sail on MONDAY, the 16th instant. To agriculturists and others who are invited on board to inspect the productions of the most fertile district in New Zealand. For terms apply to R. T. FORD, Bridge-street; and to R. TAYLOR, Pusey and Strong's Wharf.

CAROLINE HORT, for WELLINGTON and TAHITI.—Shippers are requested to pass entries and send in bills of lading for signature THIS DAY, as the vessel will proceed to sea to-morrow.

FOR WELLINGTON direct.—The regular trader CHEETAH, 180 tons register, D. JOYCE, commander, will meet with quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply to Captain JOYCE, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place.

FOR TAHITI direct.—The fast clipper schooner STANHOPE, BAILEY, master, will sail about the 20th instant.
For freight or passage (for which immediate application is necessary) apply to CHURCH and MOLLISON, Macquarie-place; or CHARLES M'FARLAND, at M'Arthur and Atkinson's, 84 and 86, Pitt-street.

BLACK BALL LINE OF PACKETS.—ROYAL MAIL PACKET.—The clipper ship MARCO POLO, 1625 tons register, J. CLARKE, commander, will be despatched on the 21st July, from Melbourne, for LIVERPOOL, under contract with her Majesty's Government to deliver the mails in England in sixty-five days. The accommodations for saloon, second cabin, and intermediate passengers are on the same scale of elegance and liberality as in the other celebrated clippers of this line. The state rooms are fully furnished with every requisite, including bedding.
For passage apply in Sydney, to WILLIS, MERRY and CO., Botts' Wharf.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE WHITE STAR LINE OF PACKETS.—FOR BOMBAY.—The A1 clipper ship GOLDEN ERA, 1563 tons register, H. A. BROWN, commander, will sail for the above port on or about the 1st July.
For freight and passage, having unequalled accommodations, apply to the Captain, on board; or to WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Macquarie-place.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 clipper ship PHŒNICIAN, JOHN JAMSON, commander, will sail for the above port about the middle of August. Shippers of wool are reminded that early application is necessary for this favourite vessel, and having the larger portion of her dead weight engaged will sail as above. Intending passengers are requested to inspect her superior accommodations.
Apply to Captain JAMSON, on board; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM and CO.

WALTER HOOD, for LONDON.—For Gold only.—The above clipper ship being now full, offers an admirable opportunity for the shipment of gold, and will sail punctually on TUESDAY, the 17th instant.
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

FOR SALE, the colonial-built schooner VIXEN, 46 tons register, as she now lies off Blue's Point, North Shore. For particulars, apply to CHURCH and MOLISON, 18, Macquarie place.

FOR SALE, One-third of a new clipper, colonial built, Schooner, 75 tons register, now engaged in a profitable and well paying trade. Apply to JOSIAH SLEE, Flour Company's Wharf.

WANTED to PURCHASE, two Vessels, from 25 to 35 tons burthen, of light draft of water, suitable for the purpose of lightering on the river Hunter. Apply by letter to TILMOUTH F. DYE, Manager. H.R.N.S.N. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street July 16, 1855.

SHIP HASHEMY, FROM HONGKONG.—The consignee of 8 in diamond, eight boxes tobacco, consigned to order, is requested to take notice, that unless an entry be passed before 12 o'clock, THIS DAY, Monday, the goods will be landed and stored at the risk and expense of the consignee. BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Church-hill. Sydney, 16th July, 1855.

QUAY BERTHS vacant at Campbell's Wharf. Apply to Captain KENDALL.

ASSISTED PASSAGES to AUCKLAND.—The undersigned is authorised by the Provincial Government of Auckland to assist emigrants of good character, who are desirous of repairing to that important and rising colony—to consist of the following classes:—
Agricultural labourers
Domestic servants
Mechanics—various trades.
WILLIAM LOCHHEAD, Lloyd's Chambers, 213, George-street.

BRITISH EMIGRATION AGENCY.—The undersigned continues to receive remittances from the colonies on behalf of intending emigrants, and, from his long experience, can offer unusual advantages to those who may arrange for their passages by his first-class vessels, sailing monthly from London and Liverpool. Orders for goods executed on reasonable terms. Letters of credit and cash-transactions negociated. Colonial produce received and sold, and the proceeds punctually remitted, as may be directed. Address to the Australian Packet Offices, 15, Fenchurch-street, London. THOMAS WOOLLEY.

SHOALHAVEN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—A General Meeting of the Shareholders in this Company will be held in Sydney, on TUESDAY next, the 17th July instant, on board the NORA CREINA steamer, at 2 p.m. W. LOVEGROVE, secretary.

NORTH SHORE STEAM COMPANY.—An Extraordinary Meeting of the Shareholders has been called by the Directors, to take place at three o'clock, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at the Royal Hotel, when the Directors will make a report to the shareholders, and bring various matters before them in reference to the new steamer now ready for running her trips. Dated Sydney, 9th July, 1855.

SAINT PAUL'S COLLEGE.—A Special Meeting of the Committee of Saint Paul's College will be held on MONDAY, the Sixteenth day of July instant, at the hour of 4 o'clock, p.m., in the vestry of St. James' Church, Sydney.
ALFRED H. STEPHEN, } Secretaries.
ROB. JOHNSON. }

CATHOLIC CHURCH.—On next THURSDAY, the 19th instant, the first stone of St. Bridget's Chapel, Prospect, on the Penrith Road, will be laid at 11 o'clock, by the Venerable Archdeacon M'Encroe. The Very Rev. J. J. Therry, M. A., will preach on the occasion. Mass will be celebrated by the Rev. Dean Coffey.

TO the BRICKLAYERS of SYDNEY.—A Public Meeting will be held at the Grafton Arms, George-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 16th July.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY. It is intended to hold Meetings in connexion with the above Society at the following places, in the order specified—

Windsor	13th July
Richmond	16th "
Castlereagh	17th "
Penrith	18th "
Camden	19th "
Campbelltown	20th "
Cobbetty	21st "
Liverpool	23rd "

The Rev. M. H. Beecher and Thomas Charles, Esq., a deputation from the Parent Society, with Ministers of various denominations, will address the meetings.
Collections in aid of the funds of the Society will be made at the close of each meeting.
JAMES COMRIE, Honorary Secretary.
Miller's Point, July 5.

PUBLIC MEETING.—Religious Endowments.—In pursuance of a preliminary meeting, held at the Royal Hotel, this day, a PUBLIC MEETING of persons favourable to the total abolition of State Endowments for religious purposes, as existing in the colony, will be held in the Long Room of the Hotel, on MONDAY next, at half-past Six p.m. The chair will be taken precisely at Seven o'clock. J. R. WILSHIRE, M.L.C., Chairman. Royal Hotel, 10th July, 1855.

NEWCASTLE COAL and COPPER COMPANY. —Notice is hereby given, that a Half-yearly General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Exchange Corner, Bridge-street, on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 o'clock p.m., to receive the Report of the Directors for the half-year ended 30th June last, to elect a Director in the room of John Croft, Esq., who retires by rotation; to elect two Auditors, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting, in conformity with the deed of settlement. By order of the Board,
Sydney, July 11. A. R. HUNTLEY, secretary.
By the 46th clause of the deed of settlement it is required that every proprietor who shall become a candidate for the office of Director, unless he is a retiring Director, shall give notice thereof to the Board of Directors in writing, to be left at the place of business of the Company in Sydney fourteen days at the least before the day of election.

NEWCASTLE COAL and COPPER COMPANY, Exchange Corner, Bridge-street.
This company has reduced the price of its coal at Newcastle to 13s. 6d. per ton.
The coal is recommended as of first-rate quality. The facilities for shipment afforded by the company's shoot insure vessels loading there against any unnecessary detention.
Apply—In Newcastle, at the Company's Office, next the Custom House.
In Melbourne, to Messrs. Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.
In Geelong, to Messrs. Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.
In Sydney, at the Company's Office, Exchange Corner, Bridge-street.
A. R. HUNTLEY, secretary.
Sydney, July 11, 1855.

SYDNEY EXCHANGE COMPANY.—The Half-Yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, the 16th of July, at noon, to receive the report for the previous half-year, with a statement of accounts, to elect a director (in the room of Walter Lamb, Esquire, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election), and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. ALEXANDER THOMSON, secretary. Exchange Rooms, Sydney, 28th June, 1855.

GREAT NUGGET VEIN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The Half-yearly General Meeting of the shareholders of the above company will be held at the office of the company, Mort's Commercial Buildings, Pitt-street THIS DAY, Monday, the 16th, at 2 o'clock p.m., to receive the report of the directors of the past half year, elect a director in the room of M. Metcalfe, Esq., retired by rotation, and an auditor in the place of Mr. L. Samuel.
Candidates for the directorship to give seven days' notice previous to the meeting.
J. S. MITCHELL, Secretary.
Mort's Buildings, 1855.
A. P. Holroyd, Esq., has given the requisite notice of his intention to become a Candidate for the Directorship.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—Notice is hereby given that a Half-Yearly General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, Pitt-street North, on TUESDAY, the 24th of July instant, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the Report of the Directors for the past half-year, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting. By order of the Board of Directors, EDWARD WRENCH, manager. 12th July, 1855.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given that a Half-Yearly General Meeting of the proprietors of this institution will be held in the banking house, on TUESDAY, the 24th July current, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the report of the directors for the half-year ending 30 h June last; to elect a director in the room of Henry Watson Parker, Esq., who retires by rotation; to elect two auditors for the year ensuing; and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
JOHN TAYLOR, manager.
Sydney, 7th July, 1855.
Proprietors becoming candidates for the office of director are required by the 51th clause of the deed of settlement, to give notice at the bank of their intention to offer themselves for such office fourteen days previous to the day of election.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—For the convenience of customers of this bank, and of the inhabitants of the Southern part of the City, an office has this day been opened at No. 563, George-street South, near the Haymarket, where banking business in all its branches will be conducted in the same manner as at the head office of the institution. Bills for discount, and communications for the Board of Directors will be received at the Southern office, until 12 o'clock, and at the head office, until 1 o'clock on Tuesdays and Fridays. JOHN TAYLOR, manager. Sydney, 4th July, 1855.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Stuart Alexander Donaldson, Esquire, has given the requisite notice that he will be a Candidate for election as a Director of this Bank, at the half-yearly meeting of proprietors, to be held on the 24th current. JOHN TAYLOR, manager. Sydney, 14th July, 1855.

HALL and ALDERSON, Hyde Park Store, 154, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, importers and manufacturers of all descriptions of Leather and Grindery, Saddlery, Harness, Boots and Shoes, &c. All orders from town or country punctually attended to.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Many of the friends and admirers of Mr. YOUNGE, desirous of conveying to that gentleman the high appreciation they entertain for his talents as Stage Manager and Actor, during the recent visit of G. V. BROOKE, have determined to give him a COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT, on MONDAY EVENING, July 16th, 1855, upon which occasion Mr. J. G. Griffiths (an old and respected friend of his father), will give his gratuitous services, and appear in his favorite character of Jock Howison. Miss Fanny Cathcart and Mr. Heir have also kindly consented (by permission of G. V. Brooke), to prolong their stay, and will appear for this night only. First Night, under the present management, of Shakespere's Comedy of AS YOU LIKE IT. Jacques, Mr. R. Younge; Orlando, Mr. Heir; Adam, Mr. Lambert; Touchstone, Mr. W. H. Stephens; Amiens (with songs), Mrs Guerin; Rosalind (with "Cuckoo Song" and original Epilogue), Miss Fanny Cathcart. After the Play, a variety of Entertainments. To conclude with the Musical Comic Drama, entitled CRAMOND BRIG; or, The Gude Man of Ballangeich. James the Fifth (the Gude Man), Mr. R. Younge; Jock Howison, Mr. J. G. Griffiths; Marion (with songs), Mrs. H. T. Craven.
ANDREW TORNING, Sole Lessee.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE, CASTLEREAGH-STREET.—THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 19, 1855.—RE-OPENING NIGHT!!!—The public is respectfully informed, that during the recess several important improvements and alterations have been effected, in addition to which a most elegant and Superb Chandelier, with Proscenium lights to match, from one of the first London houses, have been fitted, forming a *coup d'œil*, never before witnessed in the colonies. Production of the celebrated musical drama of FAUST and MARGUERITE, introducing mechanical and scenic effects never before attempted in the colonies. The whole of the scenery will be entirely new, and the music selected from Spohr's magnificent opera of FAUST. FAUST and MAUGUERITE is now being played at the Princess Theatre, London, with the most astonishing success. Several novelties are in active preparation, and will be produced in rapid succession. For further particulars see bills of the day.
FRANK HOWSON, manager.

ROYAL HOTEL.—Old English Sports revived! WEDNESDAY, July 18th, 1855. PROFESSOR PARKER will exhibit his extraordinary feats. He will be assisted by several celebrated swordsmen, and many of his pupils.
Price of admission. Two Shillings and Sixpence each. Tickets to be had at the Royal Hotel, and at Professor Parker's School of Arms, 41, York-street.
Doors open at half-past 7 o'clock p.m.; performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Great success of the new musical and pictorial entertainment of Albert Smith's Ascent of Mont Blanc. A new programme, fresh matter and anecdotes, new views, and an efficient lecturer. THIS EVENING. Doors open at 7 o'clock, and commence at half-past. Upper seats, 2s.; lower seats, 1s. See new handbills.

ASHTON'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, York-street.—THIS EVENING, July 16th, come and see Mr. Charles De Vere throw a flying sommersault over forty soldiers, with their guns and bayonets fixed, and firing at the time of his flight. Mr. Robinson will also appear in conjunction with Mr. Ashton and his double company of British and foreign artistes.
WILLIAM EVANS, agent.

MR. J. CLARK'S Dress Quadrille Assembly will take place at his rooms, THIS EVENING. Admission by tickets only, to be had at Mr. J. CLARK'S residence.

A PLAIN and FANCY DRESS BALL will be given at the Albert Casino, Castlereagh-street, on Thursday next, 19th instant. Admission, Gentlemen, 7s. 6d.; Ladies will be admitted with tickets only from the Proprietor. H. D. DINTE.

A BALL, on MONDAY next, at the Lighthouse Hotel, at 9 o'clock. Dancing conducted by Mr. Steward. Admission, by ticket only, to be had of Mr. JOHNSON.

ALBERT CASINO, Castlereagh-street. Dancing every evening. H. H. DINTE, proprietor.

FASHIONABLE DANCING and CALISTHENIC EXERCISES, with elastic chest expanders, taught by Mr. J. CLARK, at his Class Rooms, Elizabeth-street North.—Days of attendance, Tuesdays and Fridays, from 4 in the afternoon till 6, and from 7 to 9 o'clock in the evening. Lessons in La Gorilitza, Polka, Schottische, Valse-à-Deux-Tems, Redowa Waltz, Polka Mazurka, La Hongroise, Cellarius, &c., &c., and which can be obtained at all hours of the day by ladies and gentlemen wishing privacy and expedition, with the great advantage of practising with his son and daughter. Private families and schools punctually attended to.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Darlinghurst, Head Master, Rev. E. K. YEATMAN, M.A., Oxon. School duties will be resumed on the 19th instant.
Miss Y. receives a select morning class of young ladies and little boys, for general instruction; and an afternoon class for drawing, sketching, water-colour figure and landscape painting, and glass painting. 31, Brougham-street.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.—Mr. CANE'S Commercial School, Stanley-street, Hyde-Park. A vacancy for one boarder.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Clifford-street, Goulburn. The duties of the school will be resumed on MONDAY, 23rd instant. WILLIAM J. M. HILLYARD, head master.

EDUCATION.—Meads, Enfield, near Sydney.—The school will re-open on THURSDAY, 19th instant. WILLIAM HATTAM WILKINSON.

EDUCATION, No. 4, Burdekin-terrace, Principal Mr. H. WAYMOUTH, assisted by efficient Masters.—Parents who contemplate sending their sons are respectfully informed that there are but a few more vacancies, and that the admission-list, for the present half-year, will be closed on the 23rd instant.

MODERN LANGUAGES—French, German, and Italian. Apply for private lessons to L. B., *Herald* Office.

MRS. STEADMAN CHRISTIE'S pupils resumed their studies on TUESDAY, July 10th. An efficient English master attends the establishment. A few additional daily pupils will be received.

MR. CHAPMAN'S SCHOOL, Redfern.—Mr. CHAPMAN receives a limited and select number of boarders, for whom there are at present two or three vacancies. Terms for boarders, sixty to seventy guineas per annum; day pupils, four guineas per quarter. These terms include everything. The school duties have commenced. Ariel Cottage, Redfern.

RAYMOND TERRACE ACADEMY.—Mrs. GREAVES begs respectfully to announce that her scholastic duties will be resumed on the 16th July. References:—Dr. Owen Williams, Elizabeth-street, Sydney; and John Fairfax, Esq., *Sydney Morning Herald* Office.

ST. MICHAEL'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS, Surry-hills.—This school will be opened under the charge of a competent master and mistress, recently arrived, on MONDAY, next, the 16th instant.

STUDIES RESUMED at Mrs. and the Misses DUNNS' Establishment for Young Ladies, 3, Lower Fort-street. July 9th. Private lessons given in music, drawing, and French. Vacancies for pupils as boarders.

SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES.—Conducted by Mrs. MAGUIRE, 31, Victoria-street. Terms, for education in English and French, with board and washing, twenty guineas per quarter. Day pupils, five guineas. Payments quarterly, in advance. Music and drawing if required.

THE BRIAR COACH will start on each and every SUNDAY, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, from the White Horse Hotel, George-street, and run to the Angel Inn, Liverpool Road; returning to Sydney at half-past five the same day; 2s. each way. CHARLES LUSH.

A COACH will leave the Governor Gipps Inn, Parramatta Road, every morning until further notice at 7·30 a.m., leaving the White Horse Inn, George-street, at 3 p.m. same day, returning to the Governor Gipps. CHARLES LUSH.

HOMEBUSH RACES.—Those parties who have not yet paid their subscriptions to the late Homebush Races, are politely requested to pay the same to Mr. C. MARTYN, Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street, Sydney, or to the undersigned, on or before the 21st instant, so as the lists may be published. GEORGE T. ROWE, honorary secretary.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Between Robert Thomas Ford, plaintiff, and Henry Elias Moss and Joseph Whitaker, defendants.

WHEREAS an Action has been commenced in this Court at the suit of the above named Robert Thomas Ford against the above named Henry Elias Moss and Joseph Whitaker to recover the sum of nine hundred and thirty-eight pounds fourteen shillings for work done and money paid by the said Robert Thomas Ford for the said Henry Elias Moss and Joseph Whitaker and for interest and commission on such payments and on an account stated And it being alleged that the said Henry Elias Moss and Joseph Whitaker do not reside within this colony or its dependencies a writ of foreign attachment has been issued returnable on the first day of August next wherein William Farman Sewell master of the brig Lady Mary now lying in the harbour of Port Jackson is garnishee Notice is hereby given thereof and if at any time before final judgment in this action the said Henry Elias Moss and Joseph Whitaker (or any person on their behalf) will give the security and notice and file the appearance and plea required by the Act intituled "An Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to actions against persons absent from the colony and against persons sued as joint contractors" the attachment may be dissolved.
Dated this twelfth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.
JOHN GURNER, plaintiff's attorney, 158, George-street, Sydney.

SINGLE FEMALE IMMIGRANTS, per CONSTITUTION.—The Unmarried Females by the above vessel, about 18 in number can be hired, on MONDAY next, the 16th instant, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, p.m., and following day between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, p.m., at Hyde Park Barracks.
Their several callings, and the number of each calling, are as follows:—

Cooks	3
Laundress	1
Housemaids	4
General servants	6
Nursemaids	3
Shoebinder	1
	18

N.B.—In order to prevent inconvenience, the usual orders for admission into the hiring-room must be procured during office hours, on or before 12 o'clock on the day of hiring.

MR. WILLIAM BULL.—Sir,—I regret that I should have used the language towards you and treated you as I did on the 3rd instant, in respect of which your solicitors have written to me. I admit that I was wrong, and that I had no grounds for making any charge of any dishonorable character against you. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. STEENSON.
George-street, Sydney, July 14, 1855.

TO SELLERS OF WOOL, HIDES, and SHEEP-SKINS.—BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., Sussex-street, Sydney, are purchasers.

MONEY.—TO LEND, £3000 on freehold city property, in sums from £300 to £500, interest 8 per cent. Apply to W. M. CLARKE, No. 13, Wentworth-place.

GEORGE HORAN, or JOHN DANN, formerly of Hurst Green, Sussex, England, but now supposed to be living near Maitland,—should this meet the eye of either, and write to Mr. E. LARKIN, Appin, they will be informed of something greatly to their advantage. Post Office, Appin, July 13.

PER SHIP SPEEDY.—If this should meet the eye of a Young Man, a plasterer, who came in the above ship with his wife, whose maiden name was Charlotte Alderton, they will meet with an old friend by communicating with W. M., at Mr. BOYT'S, 88, Kent-street North, Sydney.

PORTLAND.—WILLIAM ALLEN, Carrier, write to your sister, Matilda Fortune, Prospect, Parramatta.

VIRGINIA, from LIVERPOOL.—THOMAS DAVIES, who arrived in the above ship at the port of Melbourne, send your present address to W. F. DEWOLF.

WILLIAM JAMES M'DONALD, late of the Rose Inn, Maitland, who left for the diggings about two years since, is requested to write to his brother GEORGE FRED. M'DONALD, Black Creek, Hunter River, as something has occurred in his family which will be advantageous to him. Persons giving any information respecting the above-mentioned individual will confer a very great favour.

GENERAL POST OFFICE HOTEL, late Entwisle's Masonic Hall. Country gentlemen will find the above establishment conducted on the same principle and style as by the former proprietor, Jas. Entwisle.

GENERAL POST OFFICE HOTEL, late Entwisle's Masonic Hall, York-street. Entwisle revived. A splendid baron of beef and plum pudding on the table at one o'clock sharp, on Tuesday.

GENERAL POST OFFICE HOTEL, late Entwisle's Masonic Hall, York-street. Entwisle's old style. One o'clock sharp. Ox tail, pea soup, fish, turkey, celery, sauce, boiled fowl, ham, the prize legs of mutton, caper sauce, roast beef, tripe, &c, &c., &c., cheese, salad.

PARKER'S FAMILY HOTEL, late Entwisle's, 19, York-street, Sydney; east-side.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATION for Families and Country Gentlemen. Separate rooms and attendance, if required.

PARKER'S FAMILY HOTEL, late Entwisle's, 19, York-street, east side. Conducted in Entwisle's usual excellent style.

GOOD DINNER, daily, at half-past One o'clock, at the above Hotel.

AUSTRALASIAN "FREEMASONS' HALL," HOTEL, York-street (opposite the Market), Sydney. H. P. COLES, Lessee.

DR. WILSON, Surgeon Dentist, No. 72, Elizabeth-street, next Market-street.

DR. SCHEYVE, removed from 111 to 262, Elizabeth-street South, near Haymarket. May be consulted from 8 till 10 a.m., and 5 till 7 p.m.

GOLD DUST.—Gold Dust purchased by GEORGE A. LLOYD and Co., 213, George-street.

MR. JORDAN, of the firm Fletcher and Jordan, Dentists, Wynyard-terrace, is now in Windsor, where he will remain till TUESDAY, the 17th instant, and may be consulted daily at Ridge's Hotel, from ten till four.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The office of this Company is removed to the building known as the Exchange Corner, Bridge and Pitt streets, immediately opposite the New Exchange entrance from Bridge-street.

NOTICE.—REMOVAL.—JOHN HARDY, of Hardy Brothers, watch-maker and jeweller, begs respectfully to offer his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and the public, who have so liberally supported him since his arrival in the colony, and to inform them that the business hitherto carried on in Jamison-street will, after 23rd of the present month, be conducted in those large and central rooms over Messrs. Jones and James', No. 47, Hunter-street. Private entrance three doors from *Illustrated Sydney News* Office. Sydney, July 14th, 1855.

REMOVAL.—J. S. NORRIE, Practical Chemist, from Pitt-st. to 381, George-street, opposite the Cathedral.

NOTICE.—*Illustrated Sydney News.*—All persons indebted to the late proprietors of the *Illustrated Sydney News* are requested to pay their respective accounts to Mr. HENRY LOWNDES, at the office in Hunter-street, it being requisite to wind up the affairs of the paper before the expiration of the present month. 32, Hunter-street, July 13th, 1855.

NOTICE.—The undersigned hereby cautions the public against giving credit to any person whatsoever on his account after this date, without his written authority, as he will not be answerable for any debts so contracted.—EDWARD DOUGHERTY, Dun Dun, near Louisa Creek, July 6th 1855.

CAUTION.—I hereby caution the public not to give credit to my wife, Jane Thompson, she having left her home without any cause or provocation, and I will not be answerable for any debts she may contract after this date. July 12th. JOHN THOMPSON, Church-street, Pyrmont.

NOTICE.—In the Estate of Anthony Reynolds, deceased. A meeting of the creditors under this estate will be held on MONDAY next, the 16th instant, at the offices of the undersigned, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon prompt. JAMES HUSBAND, solicitor to the administratrix, 19, Pitt-street.

NOTICE to CREDITORS.—In the Insolvent Estate of Taylor and Arboin.—A first plan of distribution in this estate of 12s. 6½d. in the pound having been lodged and confirmed by the Court, the same will be payable at my Office on and after WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant. F. W. PERRY, Official Assignee, 38, Elizabeth street.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Creditors who have proved their claims in the undermentioned estates, are informed that plans of distribution having been confirmed by the Court on Saturday last, dividends will be payable at the office of the undersigned on and after TUESDAY, the 17th instant.
JOHN MORRIS, Official Assignee,
Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney.
HENRY FISHER, late of George-street, distiller, first dividend of 2s. in the pound.
MORY TUCKER, late of George-street, lodging-housekeeper, first dividend of 2s. 2d. in the pound.
S. H. COHEN, late of George-street, wholesale grocer, first dividend of 4s. 6d. in the pound.

NOTICE.—Left in the yard of the Golden Fleece Inn, Brickfield-hill, four Horses and a Dray, chalked G. MARSTERS, of Ledingham. Any one knowing G. Marsters would oblige by showing this advertisement, as no one has been to look after the horses these two last days. Parties owning must pay all expenses. GEORGE COULTON, Golden Fleece Inn, George-street South, Brickfield-hill. Sydney, July 14, 1855.

£5 REWARD.—Lost or stolen, from the Crown Ridge, one brown Mare, branded on the near side J under the saddle, and EP on the near shoulder, switch tail. If stolen the above reward will be paid on conviction of the offender and recovery of the mare; if strayed the sum of two pounds will be paid on delivery of the mare to HENRY FROST, Crown Ridge; or to GEORGE WHYTE, carrier, of Bathurst; or to the undersigned, at Penrith. SAMUEL CROSBY.

£10 REWARD.—Stolen or Strayed from the Lower Murrumbidgee a Bay Horse, about fifteen and a half hands high, branded B on near shoulder, B on near thigh, star in forehead, off hind foot white. If stolen, a reward of ten pounds will be paid on conviction of the parties; if strayed, a reward of one pound will be paid to any person delivering the horse to THOMAS WILLIAMS, Lower Murrumbidgee; or to Mr. JOHN GOOLD, Parramatta.

LOST, on SATURDAY last, between the London Chartered Bank and Wynyard-square, in George-street, a small Gold Pencil Case, with watch key in the top. Any person restoring the same to Mr. A. HILDER, at Mr. Dixon's, 203, George-street, will receive 10s reward.

LOST.—TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—A Terrier Pup, in the neighbourhood of Paddington, colour white, wiry hair, black years (cropped). Apply to PATRICK KENNELLEY, Underwood-street, Paddington.

TENDERS are required for the fitting up of a 16-horse power engine and circular saw bench. Apply to JOHN BOOTH, Balmain.

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders are required for putting up a wooden ceiling at St. Matthew's Church, Windsor. Plan and specification to be seen on application to the Rev. H. T. STILES, Windsor, or to Mr. EDMUND T. BLACKET, Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street, to whom tenders are to be addressed on or before WEDNESDAY, August 1. The Churchwardens will not be bound to accept the lowest tender.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON begs to announce to his friends, the merchants, and trading community, that it is his intention to retire, on the 30th instant, from that portion of the auction business hitherto conducted at his New Rooms Pitt-street, in favour of Messrs. Frith and Payten; and in so doing begs to tender his grateful thanks for the liberal and substantial support received by him during the ten years he has been engaged as an auctioneer, and also to solicit a continuance of that support in favour of his successors, who, he feels assured, will use every exertion to promote the interests of their constituents. C. N. will continue to render his advice and assistance, for the present, in conducting sales entrusted to the new firm.
Referring to the above, Messrs. Frith and Payten beg to solicit a continuance of the support afforded to Mr. Newton, and to assure their friends that no exertions shall be wanting to secure the satisfaction of those who may entrust business to their care.
Sydney, 26th June, 1855.

GENERAL POST OFFICE HOTEL, (late ENTWISTLE'S FREEMASONS' HALL, York-street.) PIERCE GOOLD begs to announce to the public that he has taken the above Hotel, which for capaciousness, comfort, and convenience, cannot be surpassed in Sydney, and will open it on the 1st July next.
The General Post Office Hotel has that peculiar combination of being able to supply the wants and wishes of the Metropolitan, Country Gentleman, and New Comers to Sydney. The Bed Rooms are numerous, and fitted up in that peculiar style which "courts repose." The Dining Rooms are both public and private, inasmuch as dinners can be supplied for the quiet two, three, or four, whilst the former can join the Table d'Hote at one o'clock daily, when every delicacy of the season will be spread. Fish, flesh, and fowl, with other accessories to the full, will be presented to gratify the palates of the guests, accompanied by draughts from one of the most Choice Cellarages in Sydney. For the recreation of gentlemen anxious to take relief from the toils of harrassing business transactions, there is the Billiard Room, which has been made perfect in every respect; and as regards the Bar, P. G. flatters himself that those who favour him with "Bar Practice," will find, that if he take their "Fees," he will give them "Refreshers" in return. P. G., believing in the proverb, "Good wine needs no bush," declines to speak in eulogy of, and only gives a general invitation to the General Post Office Hotel, York-street, This Day.

MEDICAL HALL, 561, George street South, adjoining the Commercial Bank.—Mr. THOMAS DENT, for many years assistant to Dr. Mackellar, and recently Apothecary to the Sydney Infirmary and Dispensary, begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced business as Chemist and Druggist, and has made arrangements with one of the leading London houses for a regular supply of drugs and chemicals, with at all times be able to furnish his patrons with a genuine article, and at moderate prices. Every attention will be given to the accurate compounding of physicians' and surgeons' prescriptions. July, 1855.

TO LOVERS of the WEED.—Try HICKING'S celebrated GENUINE AMERICAN Honeydew, Shag, and Negrohead TOBACCO. MANILA CIGARS of the best quality—as none but the best are kept at his establishment. One trial will prove the fact. Charges strictly moderate. 24, Argyle-street, Miller's Point.

WHEREAS some person unknown left a dark brown mare in a paddock in my occupation, near Enfield, Liverpool Road, on or about 1st April last, to graze, but not having since been heard of, this is to give notice that the owner of the said little dark brown mare (brand ✠ near shoulder almost illegible, with white hairs wrung by saddle) may have the same by paying all expenses to me; and if not owned, it will be worked for its keep from this date. WILLIAM MILES. July 14th, 1855.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, a certain Remedy for Dropsy.—Charles Hutchinson, Esq., of Port Lyttelton, New Zealand, was for fifteen months a sad victim to this complaint; so bad was he one part of the time, that the water actually oozed through the pores of the skin, and thrice per day change of apparel became necessary. Every time his doctor called he expected to find him dead, and in fact gave his friends no hopes of his recovery; his sister, who had derived great benefit by the use of Holloway's Pills begged him, as a favour to her, to try them; fortunately for him he did not refuse, and they soon produced a change for the better; in four weeks he was again attending to business, having thoroughly got rid of the disorder, and in the most excellent health and spirits. These Pills work wonders in liver and bilious complaints. Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilised world, and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices:—1s. 3d.; 3s. 3d.; and 5s. each pot. ☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

BIBLE and TRACT DEPOT.—Wanted, in the above establishment, a Young Man acquainted with the Bookselling business, to fill the situation of assistant depositary. A married man without family, will be preferred, as he will be required to reside upon the premises. The most unexceptionable references will be required. For further particulars apply to SAMUEL GOOLD, Bible and Tract Depot, Pitt and King streets. P.S. Applications will be received till the 23rd instant.

BIBLE SOCIETY.—Wanted, by the Committee of the above Society, several pious and active Young Mens as Colporteurs or Bible Agents to travel in the interior. Unexceptionable references required. For further particulars, apply to SAMUEL GOOLD, Bible Depot, corner of Pitt and King streets.

BRICKMAKERS.—Wanted, Brickmakers. Enquire at 207, Elizabeth-street South.

COOK wanted for the bush. Enquire on board the Paterson steamer, THIS DAY, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

CANDLEMAKERS WANTED.—5s. 6d. per hundredweight given for good hands. A steady Man wanted to superintend the candle department. Apply to COWAN and ISRAEL, Albion Soap and Candleworks, Elizabeth-street South.

GOVERNESS.—Wanted for the interior, a person competent to take charge of 3 or 4 children under the age of 13 years, and to instruct them in the English and French languages, and pianoforte music. Apply to Mrs. THROSBY, at the residence of the undersigned, on Monday, 16th instant, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock. W. LENNON, No. 25, Pitt-street North.

MASTER BAKERS.—Wants a situation, a Young Man; good references given. Address H. H., *Herald* Office.

NURSE WANTED.—Wanted, a respectable middle-aged Woman as Sick Nurse. Apply at No. 3, Victoria-terrace, Miller's Point.

PAINTERS Wanted. Apply to W. KNIGHT, No 19, Market-street East.

TO THE LEGAL PROFESSION.—A party is desirous of meeting with employment in the copying of law papers. Address Y. Z., 64, Elizabeth-street, between King and Market streets.

WANTED, by a Young Married Man without children, a situation as Storeman, Messenger, Light Porter, or in any capacity where he could make himself useful. Writes a fair hand, and can keep plain accounts. Can produce the highest references as to honesty, sobriety, &c. No objection to the country. Address M. R., *Herald* Office.

WANTED, by a respectable Married Woman, five or six gentlemen's washing, at No. 14, Wentworth-place.

WANTED, a General Servant. Apply to Mrs. WILLIAM THOMPSON, Erskineville, Newtown.

WANTED, a situation as Laundry Maid. Address Z. Y., care of Mr. Harris, 13, Riley-st., Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, Two Candlemakers; the highest wages given. Apply to HOGAN and CARAHER, soap and candle manufacturers, Gloucester-street.

UPHOLSTERESS.—Wanted, a competent Person as Needlewoman and Shopwoman. Apply to Mr. JOHNSON, No. 6, Barrack-street.

WANTED, at BRIMMER'S Office, opposite Royal Hotel, Garden and Farm Labourers immediately. A number of Females want situations.

WANTED, a good General Servant, or a Married Couple. To competent persons liberal wages given. Inquire at No. 165, Pitt-street.

WANTED, about 200 English Fire Tiles. The highest price will be given. H. SHADLER, No. 1, College-buildings, Jamison-street.

WANTED, General Farm Servants. Apply to RENWICK, BAIE, and CO., 238, George-street.

WANTED, a Female as General Servant; also, an active Young Girl. Apply at 28, Bridge-street.

WANTS a Situation, as Barman and Cellarman, or Bottler, a respectable Young Man, with good reference. Address to H. F., *Herald* Office.

WANTED, a respectable Young Man for the Grocery Trade. Apply to THOS. GROGAN, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a Bodymaker. HALLEY and CLYDE, Coachbuilders.

WANTED, a respectable Woman, as General House Servant. Apply to Miss MOORE, Denison House, Phillip-street.

WHITESMITH Wanted. Inquire of THOMAS PARROTT, Campbell-street, Riley street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a respectable Young Woman as Nurse; one accustomed to children preferred. Reference indispensable. Apply, between the hours of 11 and 2, at No. 4, Wynyard-square, rear of George-street.

WANTED, a Butcher. None need apply but a single man. Apply to P. M'CARROLL, Botany Road, Redfern.

WANTED, at Woolloomooloo, in or near William-street, a large Unfurnished Room. Address L. L., 71, William-street.

WANTED, twelve good Men, for Road-work. Apply, at 11 o'clock, at Miller's Point Ferry.

WANTED, two strong, useful Men, to assist in a butcher's shop. Apply to Messrs. SULLIVAN and CO., care of butchers, Sussex-street, from 1 to 4 p.m.

WANTED, a married couple, as thorough house servants. References required. Apply at Mr. RANDLE'S, Bligh-street.

WANTED, 1000 tons Limestone delivered at Newcastle. For particulars apply Mr. RANDLE'S Office, Bligh-street.

WANTED, two good Labourers. Apply at the Fountain Inn, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a Stout Lad, to groom and take charge of five saddle horses, harness, &c. W. M. CLARKE, No. 13, Wentworth-place, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a Fireman, accustomed to drive an engine. Apply WILLIAM CLARKE and CO., Australian Brewery.

WANTED, by a Gentleman, Board and Residence with a private family, in a pleasantly situated locality within the town limits. Address, stating particulars, private box No. 183, Post Office.

WANTED, a young Man, to drive a horse and cart, and assist in the bakehouse. Apply to J. MITCHELL, 101, George-street.

WANTED, a Blacksmith, who perfectly understands the shoeing business; to a competent person liberal wages will be given. Apply THIS MORNING, at the Red Bull Inn, Parramatta street, at 10 o'clock.

WANTED, by Messrs. CRAWLEY and SMITH, a gentleman accustomed to the routine of a merchant's office. Applications by letter only, will be received.

WANTED, Shepherds for the Burnett District. Apply to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., Sussex-street.

WANTED, Two good Millinery Hands. BRANDON'S, opposite the School of Arts.

WANTED, a Married Couple: the man accustomed to the situation of waiter, and the wife as cook—without children, and English. Apply to Lady DOWLING, Brougham Lodge, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED to PURCHASE, second-hand Spirit Level and Surveying Instrument. Apply to 130, George-street.

APARTMENTS, 62, Yurong-street South, Woolloomooloo.

APARTMENTS.—A Drawing Room and Two Bedrooms, 10, Wynyard-square.

APARTMENTS, Unfurnished, consisting of a Sitting and one or two Bedrooms, vacant at 15, Elizabeth-street North; also a Stable, for a saddle horse.

A MARRIED COUPLE can be accommodated with Board and Residence, at Hope Cottage, opposite the Flag Staff.

A LADY can obtain Board and Residence in a respectable family. Address M. Y., *Herald* Office.

A BEDROOM to LET, furnished or unfurnished; Board optional. 21, Elizabeth-street North.

A HOUSE to LET, at Paddington, with five rooms, and good well of water. Enquire at Paddington Inn.

A SHOP, and the Upper part of a House, to LET, opposite the School of Arts.

A NEAT HOUSE TO LET: four rooms, kitchen, and water. W. H. CHAMBERS, Bay-street, Glebe.

A QUIET HOME, SNUG BEDS, and a GOOD TABLE, at Mrs. BRYANT'S, 151, Kent-street North (fifth house north of Wollongong Inn). Terms 25s. per week.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Gentlemen can be accommodated at Mrs. SMITH'S, No. 6, top of Hunter-st.

BOARD and Residence, 182, Crown-street, Surry Hills, for one or two Gentlemen.

COTTAGE to LET, Cleveland-street, Surry Hills. A pleasantly situated six-roomed Cottage, with detached kitchen and servants' room, good well of water, and garden. Apply to Mr. TAYLOR, Cleveland-street, or Phœnix Wharf.

CLEARING LEASES, M'LEAY RIVER.—TO BE LET immediately, on the navigable banks of the M'Leay River, 2000 or 3000 acres of very rich brush and other alluvial land, on clearing lease, for three or four years, free of rent, in lots of ten acres upwards; or if desired for a longer lease, on terms to be agreed. Enquire of owner, J. VERGE, M'Leay River.

HOUSE TO LET, in George-street—in the heart and most business part of George-street, Sydney. Apply to Mr. WILLIAM LONG. Immediate possession can be given.

HOUSE and GROUNDS, at Waverley, to be LET, well suited for a seminary, large family, or boarding house, three doors east of Waverley House, and lately the residence of A. Thomson, Esq. Good water, grass paddock, stabling, and coach-house. Apply on the premises, or to F. O'BRIEN, No. 55, George-street, near the *Herald* Office.

NORTH SHORE.—A Gentleman who is engaged during the day can be accommodated with board and residence near the steam ferry, Milson's Point. For address apply to Mr. F. STEWART, grocer, Hunter-street.

OFFICES TO LET, at Mort's-buildings. Apply to THOS. S. MORT and CO., Pitt-street.

OFFICES TO LET, No. 16, Wentworth-place, formerly occupied by James Greer, Esq. Enquire of WM. HELLYER, No. 1, Wentworth-place.

PUBLIC HOUSE TO LET.—One of the best in Sydney.—Enquire at WEDDERBURN and HILL'S, Wine and Spirit Stores, 210, George-street.

RESPECTABLE Board and Residence at No. 74, Harrington-street, Church-hill. Terms moderate.

RESPECTABLE Board and Residence, at Mrs. O'REILLY'S, 1, Moutry's-buildings, Church-hill.

STORES.—One of those extensive Four-floor Stores to LET, next but one to Messrs. Rottman and Co., and the Spanish Consulate, Elizabeth-street, on the Circular Quay. Apply to Mr. ISAAC LEVY; or S. H. HARRIS, 133, George-street.

STORAGE for Wet or Dry Goods. E. and W. PAUL, Macquarie-place.

STORES to LET, in Wynyard-lane. For particulars apply to PHILLIPS, MOORE, and CO.

STORAGE for Free Goods. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, for one or two Single Gentlemen, in one of the most respectable streets of Sydney. Apply, 181, Post Office Box.

THREE ROOMS and Kitchen to LET, and water laid on. Apply 41, Elizabeth-street North.

TO LET, the back Cottage adjoining the premises of Captain Ashmore, Kent-street North, No. 23, where for particulars apply.

TO LET, a Furnished Drawing-room and Two Bedrooms, with use of the kitchen. The situation is beautiful, facing the Parramatta River. Apply to Mr. WM. PARSONS, Tamworth Lodge, Kissing Point.

TO LET, in Palmer-street, stone Houses of six rooms. To respectable and permanent tenants, the rent will be very moderate. Apply to Mr. M. GUEST, 9, Stanley-street, near Bourke-street.

TO LET, a House containing six rooms, kitchen, &c., 324, Kent-street South. Enquire on the premises.

TO LET, an Unfurnished Apartment. 16, Clarence-street, Church-hill.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a House on the South Head Road, opposite the pump, known as Blackett's House, containing 6 rooms, detached kitchen and servants' room, yard, and pump. Apply at THOMAS BLAKE'S, Robin Hood Inn, South Head Road.

TO LET, a neat Verandah House, containing four rooms, detached kitchen, and large yard; situation delightful. Apply to Mr. J. MURPHY, Downshire-terrace, near the South Head Road.

TO LET, at Strathean, Waterview Bay, Balmain, the Cottage lately occupied by Mr. P. M'William, containing four rooms and large cellar. For inspection apply to Mr. VINDEN, next door; and, for the particulars, to THOMAS BOWDEN, Macquarie-place.

TO LET.—A House, with detached kitchen, situated at Camperdown. W. T. PINHEY, Parramatta-street.

TO LET, a large front Room, suitable for an office, at 288, George-street.

TO LET, Two Rooms, with water laid on; suitable for a married couple, or offices. Rent, 30s. per week. Apply No. 31, Elizabeth-street North.

TO LET, near Church-hill, in Prince-street, Two Houses, each containing six rooms, water laid on, suitable for respectable families; will be let for a term of one or two years at REDUCED RENTS. Apply at 691, Lower George-street.

TO LET, Furnished, a very Commodious Family Residence, with a garden around it. Apply to CRAWLEY and SMITH.

TO be LET, two Houses, situate in Riley-street South; each contains eight rooms; with kitchen, pump of good water, and stable. Apply to Mr. GEORGE CUNNINGHAM, No. 7, Short-street, or at the office of Mr. M'CULLOCH, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, Surrey House, South Head Road, Merrett's, with or without the present stock. The immediate departure for England of the Messrs. Merrett is the sole cause of these premises coming into the market. Every information will be given to probable tenants, as also a sight of the books, showing the amount of business done during the last nine months. Apply on the premises.

TO be LET, on LEASE, the Estate of William Fane De Salis, Esq., adjoining the town of Maitland, and known by the several names of the Kensington, Hillingden, and Stockington Estates, comprising large tracts of agricultural and grazing lands, with collieries. For particulars apply to HENRY MOORE, Moore's Wharf; HENRY BURTON BRADLEY, George-street; or ALEXANDER DODDS, auctioneer, Maitland. 13th July, 1855.

TO LET, suitable for a solicitor's or merchant's office, the whole of the first floor of "La Ville de Paris," French drapery establishment. Apply to Mr. PRICE, 195, George-street.

TO LET, furnished, a front Parlour and Bedroom, with the use of kitchen, fuel, water, linen; terms, £1 10s. per week. For address, apply at the Toll-bar, South Head Road.

TO LET, a large double-fronted Shop and Premises, No. 54, Lower George-street, well adapted for an extensive business of any kind. Also, a six-roomed House, No. 3, Harrington-street North. Apply to Mr. REYNOLDS, Solicitor, 42, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

TO LET, a Large Parlour and Bedroom, Furnished, in a private family, with or without attendance, No. 212, Elizabeth-street South, next to Bedford House.

TO LET, a Sitting-room and Bedroom, suitable for a lady and gentleman, or a single gentleman, at 14, Elizabeth-street North.

TO LET, in Bourke-street, Surry Hills, an excellent four-roomed House, with kitchen and servants' room over, a yard, and good well of water. Apply to G. HILL, 1, Albion-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET BY TENDER.—Two Cottages, at Newtown, adjoining the property of Mr. W. H. Aldis, each containing six rooms, kitchen, and servant's room, coach-house, and stable, with an excellent well of water. The premises have lately been put in thorough repair. This is a desirable opportunity for parties requiring a neat and genteel residence, being situated in one of the most beautiful suburbs of the city. Tenders will be received until MONDAY (16th instant) at noon. Address, R. J. H., *Herald* Office.

TO LET, 2400 Acres of Land.—Tenders will be received at our office, 158 (late 557), George-street, Sydney, until the first day of August next, for renting two thousand four hundred acres of land, situate in the county of Brisbane, near Boggibri Bowplains, from one to five years, being a grant from the Crown to the late James Dunlop, Esq. Dated 4th July, 1855. GURNER, TOMPSON, and ROBBERDS.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, all those eligible and valuable business premises, No. 201, George-street, known as the Temple of Fashion, late in the occupation of Messrs. Cohen and Son's, Jewellers.
The accommodation consists of a large shop, with three dwelling rooms at the back; on the second floor, there are four spacious offices, recently occupied by J. N Shuttleworth, Esq.; the third floor contains three large bedrooms. On the basement there is a convenient cooking kitchen, scullery, good yard, and wine cellar; also, a fine dry store 80 x 17, suitable for wine vaults. The above will be let together or separately. Apply to Mr. GOOLD, Lloyd's Chambers.

TO LET, the Premises situated at St. Mary's (29 miles from Sydney) known as A. SIMPSON'S Tannery, consisting of a compact little tanyard, with pits and limes under cover, large drying and finishing shops, bark loft, &c., &c., all in good working order. The dwelling-house in front contains six comfortable rooms, with detached kitchen and store-room, stable, gig and hay house, and garden in the rear. There is a shoemaker's shop and room in the front, detached from the dwelling-house, which might be used in connection with the business. This is a snug little property, in a thriving neighbourhood, and the proprietor would have no objection to let it for any other purpose it might answer. As there is no medical man in the immediate neighbourhood, the house might answer a gentleman of that profession. Rent, moderate. Apply to Mr. A. SIMPSON, on the premises; or Mr. J. HUNT, at the office of the Balmain Steam Ferry Company, Gas Wharf, Sydney.

TO BE LET, Burwood House, near the village of Longbottom, Parramatta-road, comprising dining-room, drawing room, hall, five bedrooms, kitchen, extensive stabling and coach-house, and six acres, in fenced paddocks, well supplied with water. This delightful residence is at the principal railway Station, and in a few weeks will be reached by train in ten minutes from George-street. Immediate possession on application to the Office of NICHOLLS, BROTHERS, and CO., Royal Hotel Stores, George-street.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—SATURDAY.

SITTINGS IN BANCO.

BEFORE the full Court.

CERTIFICATES.

The certificates of discharge granted by the Chief Commissioners to Samuel Mathews and Matthew Poulton, were confirmed by the Court.

PLANS OF DISTRIBUTION.

Plans of distribution were confirmed by the Court in the following estates, viz.:—In the estate of Henry Fisher, showing a dividend of 20s. in the pound. Estate of Taylor and Arbuin, showing a first dividend of 12s. 8¾d. in the pound. Estate of Alexander M'Callam, showing a first dividend of 5s. in the pound. Estate of Samuel Henry Cohen, showing a first dividend of 4s. 6d. in the pound. Estate of Mary Tucker, showing a first dividend of 2s. 2d. in the pound.

NICHOLSON V. MORRIS AND MOON.

The rule nisi for compulsory sequestration herein was made absolute, upon the motion of Mr. WISE, no person appearing to shew cause.

IN RE JOHN MALCOM.

Mr. LUTWYCHE appeared to support an appeal against the granting of a certificate to the abovenamed insolvent, but the case was adjourned until Saturday next, in consequence of the insolvent's absence. A question was incidentally raised, however, as to whether the deposition of the insolvent's wife could be used against him for the purposes of the present application, and their HONORS ruled that it could not be so used.

An attachment was ordered to issue against the same insolvent upon the motion of Mr. STEPHEN, on account of the former not having complied with an order of the Court to pay costs, in a certain application which he had made against the assignee of his estate, and which had been dismissed.

ALNEIT V. SCOTT.

This was an application by rule nisi, for a decree of "specific performance." The complainant, who was the son-in-law of the defendant, alleged that the latter had promised to give him a piece of land with twenty feet frontage near his (defendant's) residence at Newtown, on condition that complainant should give him £850 for the erection of a baker's shop and residence, at which complainant and his wife should reside. This condition having been complied with, however, the defendant had refused to give a conveyance. By the defendant it was alleged that he had never promised to convey absolutely, but merely to give this land for the benefit of his daughter and her children, with no power for the husband either to sell or to mortgage it. There were conflicting statements, and the question before their Honors was, on which side the evidence preponderated.

The case was argued between Messrs. Murray and Wise for the complainant, and Mr. Blake for the defendant.

The Court considered that the complainant had made out his case, and granted a decree as prayed, with costs.

INSOLVENT COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Nathaniel Buckley, a special meeting. The meeting unanimously directed the official assignee to surrender to insolvent all the assets of his estate on the performance of the conditions following: that insolvent, within three weeks, pay 8s. in the pound on the concurrent debts proved, 20s. in the pound on the preferent claim proved, the surrender of the lease of the premises, and payment of rent due, with the expenses of the insolvency.

In the estate of Jacob Chapman, a single meeting. One small debt was proved, insolvent was examined, and was allowed his household furniture and wearing apparel.

SURRENDERS.

Charles Cook, of Upper Fort-street, Sydney, gentleman. Liabilities, £207 11s. Assets—Value of personal property, £165; outstanding debts, £23; total, £188. Balance deficiency, £19 11s. Mr. Perry, official assignee.

John O'Brien, of Bourke-street, Sydney, mason. Liabilities, £214 10s. 9½d. Assets, £6 10s. Deficit, £208 0s. 9½d. Mr. Perry, official assignee.

IN RE G. H. HOWELL.

Upon reading petitions from Thomas Martin, James M. Leigh, John Martyn, and Thomas Coombes, of Sydney, Mr. Justice Therry granted a rule nisi, returnable on the 21st July instant, requiring George Horatio Howell, formerly of Sydney, merchant, to show cause why his estate should not be sequestrated for the benefit of his creditors, placing it in the meantime in the hands of the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates at Sydney, and appointing Mr. Morris to be official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

JULY.—Tuesday 17.—Charles King, single, 10. George Brockstayne, single, 11. John Rider Roberts, second, 2.

Thursday 19.—James Cannon, third, 10. Augustus Hayward, special for proof of debts, half-past 10. Bryan Coleman, third, 11. John Rich, John Howson, Nathaniel Buckley, and James Bouzaville, certificates, noon. Samuel Magnus, special for proof of debts, 2. John Christian Miller, special for proof of debts, 3.

Friday 20.—Robert Matheson, special for proof of debts, 10. Edward Taylor, special for proof of debts, half-past 10. Thomas Kerr Simpson, special to decide upon an offer of composition, 11. George Anderson, third, half-past 11. Charles Pitt, special for proof of debts, 1. William Stephens, second, 2.

Monday 23.—Martin Higgins, special for proof of debts, 11.

Tuesday 31.—Richard M'Donald, adjourned second, 11.

AUGUST.—Wednesday 1.—Alexander M'Crow, special to decide upon an offer of composition, 11. Edward Kennedy, second, noon.

Thursday 2.—Thomas Barnes, certificate, noon.

Wednesday 8.—Charles P. Dunsford, special, to decide upon an offer of composition, 11.

Thursday 2.—John Bunting, Charles Penfold, Peter Penfold, Thomas Penfold, and Gustav. Wangenheim, certificates, noon.

Wednesday 15.—Alfred T. Taylor, third, 11. Henry D. Cockburn, third, noon.

Thursday 16.—James Turner Grocott, certificate, noon.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE Mr. Dowling.

Ten persons were convicted of having been found drunk in the streets, and sentenced to pay 20s. each, or to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours; three other persons, who had been apprehended for that offence, paid 40s. each in the watchhouse, to avoid the publicity of the Court.

The general list consisted of six charges, two of which were dismissed, and one was remanded for further inquiry. Patrick Judge, convicted of using obscene language, was sentenced to pay 20s. or to be imprisoned for seven days. Charles Hill, for assaulting Constable Bisaker, who apprehended him for drunkenness, was ordered to pay 20s. penalty and 2s. 6d. costs, or to be imprisoned for three days. Patrick Scott, taken into custody for disorderly conduct in the streets while under the influence of liquor, paid the penalty of 40s., and was discharged. Michael Desmond, about 14 years of age, was charged with stealing money. He was in the employ of Messrs. Hancock and Thompson, South Head-road, but, it seems, has not been noted for the regularity of his service, coming and going much as he pleased. On Thursday morning his employers missed some cash from the desk in the shop, the exact amount of which they could not tell, but about £6, partly made up of three Australian sovereigns. When an inquiry was instituted respecting the money, it was found that Michael Desmond had also vanished, and he was of course suspected of having stolen it. His father searched for him until Friday, and then found him with a number of boys at Miller's Point, one of whom has more than once been before the Police Bench. He gave up to his father £2 17s. 6d., which he said the boy alluded to gave him to take care of; among this money was an Australian sovereign; he denied having stolen the money, but that the boy of whom he had received it told him that he had stolen it from a till. Mr. Dowling said that he had no doubt whatever that the prisoner himself stole the money, and that the money produced belonged to the prosecutors, but that the evidence was insufficient to convict upon. He should, however, seeing the company he kept, require sureties for his good behaviour prior to his discharge, and trusted that his father would administer appropriate castigation on reaching home.

THE ROSTER.—The following justices have been summoned for Bench duty at the Central Police Court this week:—Monday (to-day), July 16, Mr. Ross and Mr. Rattray; Tuesday, 17, Mr. Spain and Mr. Samuel; Wednesday, 18, Mr. Thorne and Mr. Towns; Thursday, 19, Mr. Thornton and Major Wingate; Friday, 20, Mr. Weekes and Mr. Alexander.

WATER POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE Major Wingate.

Margaret Gannon and Mary Murphy, two very old offenders, for being drunk, were fined 20s.; in default of payment, 24 hours' imprisonment.

Carl Benson pleaded guilty to the charge of being a deserter from the ship Loodianah, and was sentenced to 12 weeks' imprisonment.

Before Messrs. Wingate and Campbell.

Thomas Cuthbert and Joseph Levy, assisted emigrants from New York, per ship Georges, were charged with refusing to take employment in accordance with the Assisted Emigrants' Act.

The prisoners' attorney not being present, the case was adjourned till Monday, at 11 o'clock.

ROSTER.—The following gentlemen have been summoned to attend at the Water Police Court during the present week:—On Monday, 16th July, Messrs. Gordon and How; Tuesday, Messrs. Richard Hill and Hosking; Wednesday, Messrs. George Hill and Josephson; Thursday, Messrs. Jones and Kemp; Friday, Messrs. Lockyer and Mitchell.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—The crowded state of our columns during the past week, must prove our excuse for having omitted to notice before the two very interesting lectures on Phrenology that have been delivered by Dr. [illegible], in the Theatre of the School of Arts. We are glad to be able to say that they were very fully attended, indeed more people could not have been accommodated than were present on the last occasion. The lecturer contented himself in his first lecture with an able and philosophical defence of the science, which he based upon the following propositions:—First, that the brain was the organ of mind; secondly, that the brain consisted of a multiplicity of organs, independent of each other in their action, although to some extent united in their substance; thirdly, that the size of the brain was, other circumstances being equal, the measure of its power; and lastly, that it was practicable to ascertain the size and configuration of the brain in the living subject. These several propositions were very clearly demonstrated, and illustrated with a large number of arguments drawn from natural history, with which subject Dr. [illegible] manifested a very close acquaintance. Some passages of these lectures were distinguished by a high order of eloquence, and we gladly extract the following passage, in which the lecturer defended the science from the charge of materialism, and exalts its study in comparison with many of a more popular character:—"But from the nature of the subject, they are as inferior to phrenology in this respect, as mere matter is to mind. We may accompany Paley through the organs of the human frame, and consider them in their mechanical properties and relations, and correspondence with external matter; we may follow Roget through the wonders of the vegetable kingdom; or with Buckland explore lifeless and inorganic matter, and in all these perceive contrivance and design; but a more exalted display of benevolence in [illegible], wisdom to contrive, and power to execute is seen in the dispositions and relations of the mental faculties. We may be referred to the properties of a bone, structure of a gland, the growth of a plant, the mechanism of a sponge; to a physiological phenomenon of a blubber floating upon the ocean; the angles and sides of a crystal, or the magnitudes and motions of the far stellar orbs; but the contemplation of these properties which exalt the animal above the vegetable, and man above the brute that perish, is still more calculated to excite our admiration of the great source from whence have emanated, and upon which still depends, the universe itself, and all that is therein comprised. Not that design may not be found there; in every department of physics we may "look through nature up to nature's God"; but there is something more exalted and ennobling in contemplating the Almighty hand in the formation of these faculties, by means of which we are enabled to appreciate His adorable attributes; perceive his relation to us as a Creator and a Father, and [illegible] love and worship Him, to whom we are indebted for life and all its blessings. Shall we then [illegible], wise, and benevolent intention in the appearances and productions of external nature, and abandon to chance the loftiest emotions of the soul, which distinguish the man from all other animal existence? Do the mental faculties blend and harmonise to form the being who is the connecting link between earth and heaven without wisdom to direct, power to execute, and laws to regulate? Or, is not the divinity more eminently and conspicuously displayed in the thoughts of the mind, than the mechanism of the frame? As a Linnæus may we understand the properties of plants, and see God in the expanding leaf and opening flower; as a Bell or Magendie the animal mechanism, and see through it the inimitable skill of an Almighty Architect; or as a Newton the laws of the motions and gravitation of the spheres and in their magnitude and immensity trace omnipotent control; but it is in the endowment of life and locomotion,—thought and sensation in feeling, that more than all these we perceive the infiniteness of the attributes of Him whose ways and thoughts are as far above ours, as the heavens are high above the earth. The bestowment of life and conscious feeling is far more admirable than mere mechanism, even with the exquisite perfections that accompany it in nature. The creation of the mind exhibits a power and wisdom more infinite than that which regulated the seasons, spread out the heavens as a curtain and preserves the harmony of motion among the stars of the firmament. Nor are we to challenge benevolence, or wisdom, or power, because the faculties are displayed in various aspects;—the comparative strength in some individuals, and weakness in others. As well may we argue a deficiency of wisdom from all the peculiarities that change individuality on the heart of the field, the fish of the river, the flower of the meadow, or the gem upon the shores of the ocean. As well may we challenge power because Venus is not so large as Jupiter, or Saturn as the Sun. With as much reason may we argue that there is no goodness in the sunshine, because the sky is sometimes overcast, or in the atmosphere that surrounds the earth, because it occasionally blows a hurricane. The mental powers are, in their relations to each other, and other minds, and external circumstances, governed by laws as immutable as the sun in his course; regarded by an ear that is never heavy; upheld by an arm that cannot weary; and watched by an eye that neither slumbers nor sleeps; and although mental exhibitions sometimes occur which the limited intelligence of mortals cannot harmonise, or comprehend, yet like many inexplicable phenomena of the physical world, they are in correspondence with wise, permanent, and inviolable laws; and are peculiarly calculated to excite our admiration of the Great Being, who animated the clay with his breath, and invested man with dominion over the inferior animals, for

"Secure in wisdom as in power
The Book of Ages stands,
Through him thou canst not see, nor trace
The workings of his hands."

ERRATUM.—In our Saturday's report of the proceedings in the Legislative Council on Mr. Parkes' motion, relative to Assessment on Crown lands, the remarks of the Colonial Secretary were erroneously attributed to the Colonial Treasurer.

CUTTING TIMBER ON CROWN LANDS.—In our report of the discussion which took place on this subject, on Friday last, we state that Mr. Egan adverted to "several" squatters having prohibited the cutting of timber on their runs. Mr. Egan, however, meant to throw the blame chiefly on those persons engaged in squatting under the name of the "Twofold Bay Association."

ERRATUM.—In the list of "Prices of Securities" in the *Herald* of Saturday, 14th, debentures equal to 7 per cent. *premium*, should have been 7 per cent. *per annum*.

WE are requested to call the particular attention of boot and shoe buyers, and the trade generally, to Mr. W. C. Rush's extensive and unreserved sale of boots and shoes, at his Rooms, 292, Pitt-street, this day, at 11 o'clock precisely.—ADV.

WE are requested by Messrs. Chatto and Hughes to direct the particular attention of grocers, wine and spirit merchants, and others, to their sales, this day, commencing at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

WE are requested by Messrs. Bowden and Threlkeld to direct especial attention to their sales, this day, at the City Mart, 311, George-street, namely, at 11 o'clock, five-acre farms on the Sydney side of Gannon's Bush; at half-past 11, pianofortes, immediately after which, furniture, music stools, engravings, &c., &c.—ADV.

WE are requested to direct particular attention to Cohen and Harbottle's extensive sale of dinner services, chamber sets, and assorted earthenware, china, &c., at the Bank Auction Rooms, this day, commencing at 11 o'clock precisely.—ADV.

PARRAMATTA.

A PUBLIC Meeting was held in the hall of the King's School, on Thursday evening, agreeable to advertisement, for the purpose of receiving a deputation of the British and Foreign Bible Society. The meeting was most numerous and respectable. We observed on the platform, the Rev. F. Armitage, the new head master of the King's School; the Rev. R. King, the new incumbent of St. John's; the Rev. James Coutts, Presbyterian Minister; the Rev. T. Hassall, Church of England; the Rev. Mr. Adams, Wesleyan; Rev. Mr. Lunsdame, Free Church; Rev. Mr. Anguire, Wesleyan; Dr. Greenup, and numerous other gentlemen, leading members in our community, and also, a larger number of ladies than we ever witnessed at any previous public meeting in this town. At the hour appointed—

Dr. GREENUP moved, and Mr. WOOLLS seconded, that Mr. G. Oakes, M.L.C., do take the chair, and that gentleman having read the advertisement calling the meeting, requested the Rev. Mr. King to read a portion of Scripture, and ask a blessing on the meeting. The Reverend gentleman read the 67th Psalm, and was joined by the meeting in the Lord's Prayer.

The CHAIRMAN stated that nothing had ever given him greater comfort than the circumstance of the present meeting, and hoped and believed the dawn of better days was before them.

The Rev. Mr. BEECHER was next introduced, and addressed the meeting to the following effect:—We are most abundantly repaid for any sacrifice we have made, by your kind and generous reception of us this evening; and it affords me the greatest happiness to learn that the good work of the Bible Society has not altogether been lost sight of by you. I need scarcely remark how necessary it is that all our works should be commenced and carried on with prayer, and faith in that word which assures that "whatsoever two or three of you agree as touching anything in my kingdom, it shall be granted you of my Father." All religious meetings should be considered as most solemn seasons; solemn indeed when considered as connected with the things of eternity. The solemnity of the soul's eternal existence can only be learnt from the Bible. Beautiful as nature doubtless is, yet what does she say to us in reference to the immortality of the soul—the salvation of the sinner? Does she ever utter such beautiful and charming expressions as "Come unto Me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden and I will give you rest?" But for the inestimable blessing of the Bible we should have been giving the fruit of our bodies for the sin of our souls, and at this moment, perhaps, been casting our sons and daughters before the idols as sacrifices. How truly important is the work of distributing the word of God amongst our fellow creatures. Is it not rightly called the "British and Foreign Bible Society?" The Bible is now translated into no less than 150 new languages. Surely it is foreign as well as British. Nearly 50 millions of copies have been sent abroad. We do not attempt to supersede the Naval and Military Bible Society, but lend a helping hand. English, French, Turks, yes, and Russians, had the opportunity of being supplied from the stores of the Bible Society. I hold in my hand a letter from the hospital at Scutari, in Constantinople, where the effects of the Bible Society were seen and felt. The speaker went on at considerable length to detail the blessed effects of the distribution of the Holy Scriptures; but, so much has already appeared in the daily papers, a lengthened report would only prove tedious, suffice it to say, that the rev. gentleman concluded his excellent speech, by stating a circumstance of the persecution, even unto imprisonment and death, of a young Turk for reading the Scriptures.

Mr. THOMAS CHARLES, the other gentleman of the deputation was next called to address the meeting, and commenced by saying that himself and coadjutor were spies, but was happy to say of the first class: namely, of Caleb and Joshua. In visiting the sister colony of Van Diemen's Land, they could not but admire the place, yet there was no comparison with this beautiful country; and as but one thing was wanted, namely, the pulling out the stumps from the land, he was willing to remove the stumps of intemperance, bigotry, and the like, by the distribution of the Bible, which, after all, exceeded those very useful works of Temperance Societies, Teetotalism, and the like, which he, the speaker, admitted were in themselves good. The celebrated Williams, the missionary to the South Sea Islands, might well boast of the glorious work of the inhabitants turning from darkness to light, and from the worship of idols to the living God; but he after all admitted that the Bible was the great instrument. Such had been the effects upon the inhabitants of Wales, from the distribution of the Scriptures, that when the judge made his circuit, he was presented with a pair of white gloves instead of a calendar, there being no criminals to try. When the Jubilee of the Bible Society was celebrated at Constantinople, an Auxiliary Society was formed. The Chairman had stated at the opening of the meeting, that the sum of £34 had been sent from Parramatta in the year 1837. Now, as nothing had been transmitted since, there must be about £455 due and owing. An old woman in England, who had been relieved by the parish, learnt that a Bible Society, was to be held, and having attended, she was informed how much Bibles were required in China. She was in the habit of burning a halfpenny candle every night, but resolved to sit in darkness nine nights, in order to make up 4½d. towards purchasing for the Chinese, thereby sitting in darkness that time to send the light to the heathen. The speaker used many arguments in favour of the cause, and sat down amidst much applause.

The Rev. R. KING moved the first resolution, as follows:—"That this meeting, having heard the statements of the Rev. M. H. Beecher and Thomas Charles, Esq., hereby pledges itself to co-operate with the parent society in promoting the circulation of the holy Scriptures." The reverend speaker said that he appeared before the meeting under great disadvantage, not having the gift of oratory, but must, nevertheless, remark, that nothing during his life had given him greater delight than the privilege of being present on this occasion; not a doubt existed but that God had honoured his word, in the success of the Bible Society, and we only required men of the spirit of the Bible, to enable us to carry out our religious institutions. I rejoice at the blessings which daily present themselves in the experience of those who statedly read the Bible. And this day, I attended the death-bed of a poor young man, whose sole consolation was derived from the word of God; he, the speaker, could mention another circumstance, which would clearly show how high the Bible was prized by those who read. He was witnessing the wreck of a vessel in which many lives were lost, and as the ship went to pieces and washed ashore, amongst them was seen the body of a lad and something tied round his waist which the lookers on thought was treasure in a purse, but, to their disappointment, was found to be a Testament. He, the speaker, held in his hand a Bible five hundred years old, it was professed to be *written* in the Latin language, but nearly unintelligible, and such was the store set on the Bible in those times, that persons for security in borrowing a copy to transcribe, were in the habit of pledging their lands in security. The speaker concluded by an earnest and energetic appeal in behalf of the Bible Society.

Mr. BYRNES, J. P., seconded the resolution, and remarked that his delight and comfort on the present occasion, was inexpressible. The circumstance brought fresh to his recollection the circumstance of a public meeting for the formation of the Parramatta Branch of the Bible Society, held in the church of St. John, and presided over by the late Rev. Samuel Marsden, assisted and supported by several of the ex-[illegible] Missionaries of the South Sea Islands, at that time in the colony, most of whom were men reaping their reward in eternity. One person he rejoiced to see present, and that was his old and respected Sunday School teacher, whom, he felt assured, would address the meeting on this occasion (Rev. T. Hassall). He (Mr. B.) could assure the meeting that the Bible Society in this town was carried on for some time with success, until that disreputable, disgraceful, and old mischief-making old monster *Bigotry* showed his ugly visage, and established his baneful influence in the town. Last week's Bible meeting in Sydney inflicted on him a severe wound, and it was no small comfort to him, the speaker, to remind the meeting that the parishioners of St. John's had, since the coming of the new minister, expelled the old minister. How the good folks intend to do in this parish does not yet appear. In reference to the deputation bringing us in debt to the society, we are able to pay if time is allowed, and the interest of the Bible Society will not be neglected by us.

The Rev. Mr. LUNSDAME rose to support the resolution, and could bear his humble testimony to the good effects of the distribution of the Holy Bible in the Turon, and other parts of the interior visited by him. Indeed, the Bible Society was well worthy the support of all denominations. The resolution was then put, and carried unanimously.

The Rev. J. COUTTS moved the second resolution as follows:—"That a Branch Bible Society be hereby formed at Parramatta, in connection with the New South Wales Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society, and that the following gentlemen do form the Committee, with power to add to their number:—The Rev. Messrs. Adams, Agnew, Armitage, Coutts, King, Lawry, Messrs. Brown, Byrnes, Galledge, Gould, Hargraves, Oakes, Rawling, Sheckles, Statham, Watkins, Woolls, and Dr. Greenup. That the Rev. R. King, be the secretary, and Mr. F. Watkins, treasurer. The speaker made a lengthy and eloquent appeal to the meeting on behalf of the society, but as that appeal was more in the style of a sermon, it might not appear so interesting in the columns of a newspaper.

The Rev. Mr. ADAMS, in rising to second the resolution, observed that the question had been asked what could we do without the Bible? But he would ask, what the Bible could do without the missionary? It had been his blessed privilege to labour six years in the South Sea Islands, and there the blessed book was sealed until the language had been learnt, and as at the present time been translated into the native language. The islands formerly were studded with houses for devil-worship, and the whole people were given over to idolatry, but what has been the change? Why, now the true God is worshipped.... The Bible has been the moral renovator, and the people who once sat in darkness have seen a great light, and there are now more than 100 houses erected for the worship of Jehovah. The speaker exhibited a copy of the Holy Scriptures in the foreign language, and stated that he was present on the arrival of that treasure in the Islands, and witnessed the inexpressible delight at the landing, on which occasion a copy each was presented to the King and Queen, to their great surprise and admiration; but time would fail to state the blessed effects of the distribution of the Holy Bible in the Islands. Never cease to contribute to the spread of the Word of Life until it reach every human being.

The Rev. THOMAS HASSALL rose, amidst much applause, to support the resolution; the speaker was evidently deeply affected at the number and influence excited in the meeting. Mr. Hassall, in his usual style of eloquence, gave highly interesting statements in reference to the influence witnessed amongst the prison population, as well as children, from the spread of the Bible. The speaker said that the unanimity of the meeting forcibly reminded him of the beautiful saying of our Lord in the sixth chapter of St. John, where he prays that He and His "disciples might be one, as He and the Father were one." The rev. gentleman spoke at length on the importance of supporting the Bible Society. The chairman put the resolution which was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN said he had but one other resolution on the paper, namely, a vote of thanks to himself, which he must forego, as he had been fully rewarded in the honour done him by placing him in the chair.

The Rev. JAMES COUTTS gave out the doxology, which was heartily sung by the meeting, and the blessing being pronounced, the meeting separated highly pleased and gratified.

HUNTER RIVER DISTRICT.

(From the Maitland Mercury of Saturday.)

THE HUNTER RIVER TONNAGE DUTY BILL.—A public meeting has already been held at Morpeth, to consider the provisions of this Bill. On Monday, we observe, a meeting is to be held at Newcastle on the same subject. We have heard there is also some movement on foot at Raymond Terrace in reference to it. A correspondent, largely interested in the district, writing us from Sydney, says: "In your petitions I think you should press strongly for a grant—on the ground, first, that the Circular Quay has been constructed from the general revenue, and at an immense cost compared with the sum you ask for; and secondly, that if a grant be not made, a light tonnage due will be inadequate to effect any material improvement, and a heavy tonnage due would operate very injuriously on the trade of the river and ports. Again, if the work be carried out by means of a loan raised on the dues, these, if moderate, will probably be barely adequate to meet the interest on the loan, leaving nothing to maintain and extend the works; while, if the works were carried on by means of a grant, as originally asked, a moderate tonnage due would yield a revenue available for maintaining and extending the works."

THE MAITLAND PETITIONS.—Two petitions have been forwarded to Sydney, for presentation to the Governor-General. That regarding the improvement of the towns of East and West Maitland and Morpeth, and for a municipal corporation, had 1540 signatures attached to it; and the other, to the Legislative Council, in opposition to the Osborne land grant, 1032 signatures.

MAITLAND GOLD PURCHASES.—During the week Messrs. D. Cohen and Co. have purchased 30 ounces Hanging Rock gold, at 74s. per ounce; 200 ounces of Meroo gold, at 78s. per ounce; and 100 ounces Rocky River gold, at 70s. 9d. per ounce.

CASE OF POUND RESCUE.—On Friday, John M'Dougall and Lovel M'Dougall were charged before the Bench with having rescued twenty-eight head of cattle from Margaret Irwin and Louisa Irwin whilst they were taking them to the pound, at West Maitland, on the 10th July. The cattle were taken about two o'clock, and it was about sundown when the prisoners made the seizure. The prisoners were committed to take their trial at the next Quarter Sessions.

BREACH OF HAWKERS' ACT.—John Sheridan was on Wednesday charged before the Bench with a breach of this Act, having sold a silk dress and a silk vest at Morpeth, on Tuesday, the 10th July, without having a hawker's license. The witness called was John Little. Constable Little saw the defendant on Tuesday night sell a silk dress and a silk vest to Lewis Jones, for £3. Witness asked if he had a license, and he said he had not. The defendant was taken into custody, and the goods seized. The goods having been produced, the Bench fined the defendant £5.

NEWCASTLE, 12TH JULY.—A public meeting is in contemplation, the purpose of which is the consideration of the Hunter River Tonnage Duties Bill. Much information has been obtained (by a committee) on the subject, and a letter has been sent to the Colonial Secretary, pointing out that there seems to be an error in the data from which the bill has been framed, and promising support. There can be no doubt that a large sum of money will be required for the improvements contemplated, and it appears almost certain that the Government have been misled by or have misunderstood the returns of tonnage for the year 1854. Coals are down to 15s. a ton, and some parties are offering them on even more easy terms.

ARMIDALE, 9TH JULY.—We had no mail from Tamworth yesterday, probably owing to the M'Donald being flooded, in consequence of the very heavy rain we have had here during the last three days. The name of the woman who committed suicide by shooting herself, as communicated in my last, was Buckle (not Buckley, as reported).

HUNTER RIVER TONNAGE DUTY BILL.

(Abridged from the Maitland Mercury of Saturday.)

ON Wednesday a public meeting was held at the Morpeth Hotel, Morpeth, pursuant to advertisement, to petition again for endowment for the purpose of deepening the Hunter River, and to consider the provisions of the Hunter River Tonnage Duty Bill.

On the motion of Mr. J. A. Portus, seconded by Mr. Duncan Sims, E. C. Close, Esq., was called to the chair.

The Chairman then read the requisition, which appeared in the *Mercury* of Wednesday, and stated that the committee had taken a great deal of pains in preparing the resolutions that were now to be brought before the meeting. Having studied the subject, they were now able to place it before them in a clearer light. They had various difficulties about it, and principally in the matter of an endowment for the river. They felt it their duty to insist upon this point in bringing their petition before the Government. They had done all they could do, and it would remain to be seen whether the Legislature could afford to them such aid as they had promised.

Mr. James Campbell, in a short speech, moved the first resolution, viz.:

That this meeting observes with regret that the Government, in sending down the Tonnage Duty Bill to the Legislative Council, should have overlooked the prayer of the petition of the public meeting of the inhabitants of this district, held July 12, 1854, wherein it was clearly asked that an endowment should be granted out of the revenue.

Mr. J. Wisdom seconded the resolution. He did so with a feeling of regret that the previous petition had not been complied with by the Government.

Captain Pattison would make no comments, but would merely propose the second resolution, as follows:

That as Sydney and other colonial ports have from time to time received very large grants from Government for their improvement, and as the Hunter River above Newcastle, and the port of Morpeth, have received but slight aid to facilitate the trade of the district, the inhabitants are justified in seeking Government assistance before a system of local taxation is introduced, which is not in force elsewhere.

Mr. C. E. Jaques seconded the resolution, and could not but express his hearty pleasure in doing so. The object was one of considerable importance, and the wishes of the inhabitants had not been properly met by the Government.

The resolution was put and carried.

Mr. J. A. Portus moved the third resolution and petition as follows:

That the following petition be adopted, and signatures thereto obtained without delay, and that it be forwarded to G. R. Nichols, Esq., for presentation to the Legislative Council; and that the secretary be requested to write to all the members for the Northern Districts to support the prayer of the petition:

To the Honorable the Legislative Council of the colony of New South Wales.

The petition of the undersigned inhabitants of Morpeth in this colony,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That for several years past it has been manifest that the increase of trade and population of the important district of the Hunter River required increased facilities of access for shipping to Morpeth, the head of its navigation, now exporting upwards of a million sterling per annum.

Impressed, as your petitioners are, with a belief that, in addressing your honorable house on the very important subject of the improvement of its Navigation of the River Hunter, they are but urging the requirements, not only of the inhabitants of the district generally, but that of the entire community.

So thinking, your petitioners find themselves called upon to draw the attention of your honorable house again to a most numerously and influentially signed petition, forwarded to your honorable house in the year 1854.

That the petition referred to, asking Trusts to be appointed, clearly maintains that they should be endowed with a sufficient sum of money to purchase the requisite machinery for carrying out the works necessary, viz., dredging the river, and cutting the channel where necessary, which appears to have been entirely overlooked by the Government in the bill now before your honorable house.

Your petitioners thus cannot allow the measure before your honorable House to pass without expressing their hope that such endowment may still be added to the bill, so that the improvements required may be entered upon without delay, which could not be the case while a fund was only forming.

Your petitioners do not object to a tonnage duty being levied as embodied in the bill, provided an adequate endowment, under a trust or trusts, be granted by the Government.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

Mr. Q. Swift said, as the formal business of the meeting was now over, he would propose a vote of thanks to their friend, Mr. J. A. Portus, for his great exertions in this matter. This was not the first or the fifth time that he had exerted himself for their benefit, and they ought not to separate without according to him their thanks, and testifying how deeply they felt themselves indebted to him for his exertions.

Mr. Jaques seconded the motion.

The motion was then put and carried by acclamation.

Mr. J. A. Portus returned thanks for the honour they had done him, but he could assure them he felt in anything he had done for the district he considered he had merely discharged his duty.

Mr. Q. Swift having been called to the chair, a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. E. C. Close, amid loud cheering. After which the meeting separated.

MUDGEE.

A MELANCHOLY circumstance has just occurred in our neighbourhood. Mr. Samuel Fridham Turner, son of Mr. Edward Turner, a gentleman greatly respected, and who has for some time been a resident amongst us, was working for a few weeks at the Louisa Creek diggings, and whilst there was supposed to have partaken of poison mixed with grog; which, after causing him to suffer the most excruciating pain for nearly a fortnight, ultimately put an end to his existence. An Inquest was held on the body of the deceased, at the Royal Hotel, Mudgee, before D. H. Macdonald, Esq., Coroner, on Tuesday, July 3rd, at which several persons living at the Louisa Creek were examined. One witness, Thomas William Turner, who brought the deceased, shortly after the attack, to the residence of his parents, where he died, gave evidence of the good health and strong constitution of the deceased, previous to his having drank some spirits. He, witness, was similarly affected, but not so violently, and through the instrumentality of medicines given him by the doctors, when in Mudgee, was sufficiently recovered to give evidence. Hoy, an intelligent Chinaman, with whom deceased had been working for some weeks, spoke as to the general health of the deceased being good, during that time, and that he himself had suffered from having drank some rum at one of the houses.

Nothing could be elicited from any of the witnesses, as to where deceased had taken the poison, or by whom administered. At lucid intervals during the illness of the deceased, he frequently said he had been poisoned.

The examination of [illegible] Philip of Mudgee, M.D., who being duly sworn, on oath states: On the first day of July, now instant, by direction of Dr. Macdonald, coroner for Mudgee, I performed a *post mortem* examination of the body of Samuel Fridham Turner, about seventeen hours after death. Dr. Macdonald was present and assisted at the examination.

The external appearances were complete stiffness, denoting that he had been dead for some time; large and diffused suggillations all over the body; different marks on the face, knees and hands, evidently caused by violent movements while in a delirious state. The pupils, as during sickness, very much dilated; the skin of the face and upper part of the body was marked by large petechial patches.

On opening the head, all the blood vessels of the brain were found filled with dark coloured blood. The membranes appeared healthy, the substance of both the cerebrum and cerebellum seemed rather softened. A large quantity of serum was found in the ventricles, and effused through the substance of the brain, and some extravasated blood in a very fluid state. The mucous membrane of the larynx, upper part of the trachea and bronchia, as well as that of the œsophagus, stomach, and bowels, was more or less inflamed and easily removed with the knife from the other coats. The stomach and bowels contained a quantity of greenish mass of a thin consistency; the liver, spleen, kidneys, and bladder, were healthy. The contents of the stomach and bowels, tested on the supposition that death was caused by an acid narcotic poison, gave the following results:—

The dissolving mass of the contents of the stomach and bowels in [illegible] acid, and adding tincture of iodine, no precipitate was formed; but by using acetic acid and the same of iodine, after twelve hours a considerable quantity of brownish precipitate was observed which indicated the presence of stramonium.

The increase of blood to the vessels of the brain and corresponding [illegible] in connection with the symptoms observed during the time deceased was under medical treatment, viz., spasmodic movements nearly approaching to convulsions; [illegible] with a constant [illegible] similar to what is generally found in persons labouring under delirium tremens coupled with sleeplessness and [illegible] of the bowels. From the symptoms above stated, the appearances on dissection, and the analysis of the contents of the stomach, as well as other circumstances connected with the case, viz., another man who was in company with deceased being similarly affected, I am of opinion that death was caused by an overdose of an acid narcotic poison, most probably stramonium or belladonna.

Evidence of D. H. Macdonald, Esquire, Surgeon—I visited the deceased Samuel Fridham Turner, in company with Dr. Philip; I assisted at the *post mortem* examination and analysis of the contents of the stomach and bowels; I also attended a man named Thomas William Turner, who I am informed accompanied the deceased from Louisa Creek to Mudgee. He was affected in precisely the same manner as deceased, only not so violently, and I concluded he had taken stramonium. I concur to the fullest extent, with the opinion given by Dr. Philip.

After the medical gentlemen had given their evidence, the Coroner in addressing the jury, desired them to banish from their minds any reports that might be in circulation respecting the cause of the death of the deceased, and to pay particular attention to evidence adduced. The jury, after a brief consultation, returned the following verdict:—"We, the jury, were of opinion that the deceased, Samuel Fridham Turner, died of poison, but how, or by whom administered, there is no evidence to show."

STATISTICS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—

(Continued.)

FROM 1845 TO 1854.

SCHOOLS.

RETURN of the number of schools and scholars attending the same, from the year 1845 to 1854, inclusive.

In 1845, 337 schools; 7813 male, and 6641 female scholars: total, 14,454. In 1846, 338 schools; 8612 male, and 7660 female scholars: total, 16,263. In 1847, 376 schools; 3848 male, and 8752 female scholars: total, 19,600. In 1848, 382 schools; 10,267 male, and 8722 female scholars: total, 18,989. In 1849, 444 schools; 10,721 male, and 9250 female scholars: total, 19,971. In 1850, 493 schools; 11,214 male, and 10,170 female scholars: total, 21,384. In 1851, 423 schools; 11,118 male, and 10,002 female scholars: total, 21,120. In 1852, 351 schools; 12,428 male, and 11,240 female scholars; total, 23,668. In 1853, 420 schools; 13,575 male, and 12,085 female scholars: total, 25,660. In 1854, 413 schools; 13,557 male, and 12,396 female scholars: total, 25,953.

The following return shows the number of schools, &c., for the year 1854.

ORPHAN SCHOOLS.

PROTESTANT.—1 school; 87 male, and 74 female scholars: total, 161. Expenses of the same, paid by Government, from the Colonial Treasury, £3,935 11s. 6d.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—1 school; 70 male, and 78 female scholars: total, 148. Expenses of the same, paid by Government, from the Colonial Treasury, £3388 7s. 11d. Total of orphan schools, 2; 157 male, and 152 female scholars. Total amount of expense, £7123 19s. 5d.

DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—In Sydney, 56 schools; 2530 male, and 2013 female scholars; total 4543. In Newcastle, 28 schools; 1063 male, and 1002 female scholars: total, 2065. Amount paid from the Colonial Treasury, £10,169 14s. 9d.; by voluntary contributions, £4915 8s. 8d. Total, £15,084 3s. 5d.

PRESBYTERIAN.—16 schools; 756 male, and 504 female scholars: total, 1260. Amount paid from the Colonial Treasury, £2038 13s. 11d.; by voluntary contributions, £1551 16s. 2d. Total, £3590 10s. 1d.

WESLEYAN.—7 schools, 544 male, and 428 female scholars, total, 972. Amount paid from the Colonial Treasury, £1058 8s. 8d.; by voluntary contributions, £953 11s. 8d. Total, £2012 0s. 4d.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—38 schools; 2842 male, and 2827 female scholars; total, 5669. Amount paid from the Colonial Treasury, £6080 16s. 3d.; by voluntary contributions, £2783 7s. Total, £8864 3s. 3d.

Expense of the Denominational School Board, defrayed by the Colonial Treasury, £654 13s. 6d.

Totals of Denominational Schools: 164 schools; 7735 male, and 6774 female scholars. Total, 14,509.

Expense defrayed by the Colonial Treasury, £19,901 7s. 1d.; by voluntary contributions, £9704 3s. 6d. Total, £29,606 10s. 7d.

NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Number of Schools, 43; 2070 male, and 1819 female scholars: total, 3895. Expense defrayed by the Colonial Treasury, £10,807 1s. 5d.; by voluntary contributions, £1453 17s. 6d.: total, £12,260 18s. 11d. Expense of general management of the national schools, defrayed by the Colonial Treasury, £2261 7s. 10d.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.—Scholars, 47; amount paid by Colonial Treasury, £15,000; by voluntary subscriptions, £626 14s. 3d. Total, £15,626 14s. 3d.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.—King's School, Parramatta, 78 scholars. All other schools; 203 schools; 3464 male and 3651 female scholars; total, 7115. Total of private schools, 204; 3542 male and 3651 female scholars; total, 7193.

GENERAL TOTAL.—413 schools, 13,557 male, and 12,395 female scholars; total, 25,952. Amount paid by the Colonial Treasury, £56,213 15s. 8d.; by voluntary contributions, £12,684 16s. 3d.; total, £67,898 11s.

LUNATICS.

The following is a return of the number of patients in the Lunatic Asylum, Tarban Creek, during the year 1854.

In the Asylum on 31st December, 1853—100 males, and 71 females: total, 171. Admitted during the year 1854, males 34, females 48. Discharged during the same period—cured, 34 males, 19 females; improved, 4 males, 7 females. Absconded during the year, 3 males, of whom 4 were retaken. Died during the year, 10 males, 4 females. Remaining in the Asylum on 31st December, 1854—supposed curable, 52 males, 40 females; supposed incurable, 60 males, 39 females. Total, 112 males, 79 females. Transferred to Parramatta Asylum, 30 males, 10 females.

The following is a return of the number of free lunatics, patients in the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, during the year 1754.

In the Asylum on 31st December, 1853—81 males, and 65 females: total, 146. Admitted during the year 1854—31 males, 10 females. Discharged during the same period, cured, 1 female; improved, 1 female. Absconded during the year, but retaken, 1 male. Died during the year, 12 males, 3 females. Remaining in the Asylum on 31st December 1854, supposed curable, 1 female; supposed incurable 69 females. Total, 98 males, 70 females.

The following is a return of the number of convict lunatics and invalid patients, in the convict lunatic and invalid establishment, Parramatta, during the year 1854.

LUNATICS in the establishment on 31st December, 1853—89 males, 18 females: total, 107. Admitted during the year 1854—5 males. Discharged during the same period, cured, 1 male. Absconded during the year, 2 males; retaken, 1. Died during the year, 6 males. Remaining in the establishment on 31st December 1854, supposed incurable, 85 males, 18 females. Total, 85 males, 18 females.

INVALIDS in the establishment on 31st December, 1853—88 males, 5 females: total, 93. Admitted during the year 1854, males 33, females, 1. Discharged during the same period, cured, 20 males, improved 5 males. Absconded during the year, 2 males, retaken 1. Died during the year, 18 males, 1 female. Remaining in the establishment on 31st December, 1854, supposed curable, 8 males; supposed incurable, 58 males: total, 88 males, 5 females.

AGRICULTURE.

The following return shows the quantity of land in cultivation, and the produce of the same (exclusive of gardens and orchards), in the colony of New South Wales, from the year 1845 to 1854, inclusive.

In 1845, there were 76,428 acres in wheat, producing 976,365 bushels; 25,290 acres in maize, 497,162 bushels; 8761 acres in barley, 138,118 bushels; 1282 acres in oats, 16,825 bushels; 330 acres in rye, 4100 bushels; 36 acres in millet, 776 bushels; 3060 acres in potatoes, 8766 tons; 488 acres in tobacco, 3985 cwt.; 22,651 acres sown grasses, &c., for hay, 18,976 tons. Total number of acres in crop in the year 1845, 138,237.

In 1846, there were 73,108 acres in wheat, producing 1,075,804 bushels; 31,847 acres in maize, 857,079 bushels; 7252 acres in barley, 146,098 bushels; 2460 acres in oats, 30,927 bushels; 177 acres in rye, 2280 bushels; 81 acres in millet, 1909 bushels; 3397 acres in potatoes, 9299 tons; 228 acres in tobacco, 2687 cwt.; 32,674 acres sown grasses, &c., for hay, 33,401 tons. Total number of acres in crop in the year 1846, 161,034.

In 1847, there were 63,366 acres in wheat, producing 678,073 bushels; 27,103 acres in maize, 722,931 bushels; 4795 acres in barley, 68,621 bushels; 2071 acres in oats, 14,346 bushels; 310 acres in rye, 3138 bushels; 82 acres in millet, 778 bushels; 2912 acres in potatoes, 6985 tons; 87 acres in tobacco, 725 cwt.; 27,888 acres in sown grapes, &c., for hay 16,281 tons. Total number of acres in crop in the year 1847, 128,536.

In 1848 there were 67,801 acres in wheat, producing 1,118,684 bushels; 20,220 acres in maize, 248,411 bushels; 6054 acres in barley, 108,616 bushels; 4289 acres in oats, 37,866 bushels; 167 acres in rye, 2136 bushels; 14 acres in millet, 168 bushels; 3197 acres in potatoes, 7914 tons; 201 acres in tobacco, 3029 cwt.; 21,693 acres in sown grasses, &c., for hay, 27,171 tons. Total number of acres in crop in the year 1848, 123,490.

In 1849 there were 58,459 acres in wheat, producing 1,401,063 bushels; 23,318 acres in maize, 278,425 bushels; 7741 acres in barley, 116,379 bushels; 2801 acres in oats, 49,856 bushels; 203 acres in rye, 2969 bushels; 18 acres in millet, 134 bushels; 3136 acres in potatoes, 83.0 tons; 458 acres in tobacco, 4236 cwt.; 31,494 acres in sown grasses, &c., for hay, 31,914 tons. Total number of acres in crop in the year 1849, 135,896.

In 1850, there were 70,720 acres in wheat, producing 921,682 bushels; 23,179 acres in maize, 457,109 bushels; 7576 acres in barley, 124,626 bushels; 2711 acres in oats, 62,313 bushels; 293 acres in rye, 5528 bushels; 42 acres in millet, 848 bushels; 4236 acres in potatoes, 9400 tons; 510 acres in tobacco, 4933 cwt.; 35,383 acres in sown grasses, &c., for hay 44,762 tons. Total number of acres in crop in 1850, 144,647.

In 1851 there were 82,110 acres in wheat, producing 1,407,465 bushels; 25,017 acres in maize, 717,053 bushels; 6725 acres in barley, 133,044 bushels; 2470 acres in oats, 49,069 bushels; 345 acres in rye, 4831 bushels; 64 acres in millet, 731 bushels; 4079 acres in potatoes, 12,646 tons; 731 acres in tobacco, 12,539 cwt.; 30,626 acres in sown grasses, &c., for hay, 38 605 tons. Total number of acres in crop in the year 1851, 152,057.

In 1852 there were 75,942 acres in wheat, producing 1,194,480 bushels: 18,603 acres in maize, 554,421 bushels; 5084 acres in barley, 80,476 bushels; 1526 acres in oats, 22,833 bushels; 152 acres in rye, 1226 bushels; 9 acres in millet, 92 bushels; 3690 acres in potatoes, 12,772 tons; 68 acres in tobacco, 1078 cwt.; 26,450 acres in sown grasses, &c., for hay, 20,733 tons. Total number of acres in crop in 1852, 130,843.

In 1853 there were 74,537 acres in wheat, producing 1,384,541 bushels; 24,234 acres in maize, 684,101 bushels; 3937 acres in barley, 69,128 bushels; 1281 acres in oats; 36,886 bushels; 87 acres in rye, 1089 bushels; 44 acres in millet, 538 bushels; 5050 acres in potatoes, 20,308 tons; 32 acres in tobacco, 342 cwt.; 27,723 acres in sown grasses, &c., for hay, 34,598 tons. Total number of acres in crop in 1853, 138,353.

In 1854, there were 63,092 acres in wheat, producing 786,278 bushels; 28,958 acres in maize, 842,318 bushels; 3568 acres in barley, 38,812 bushels; 1688 acres in oats, 27,441 bushels; 75 acres in rye, 858 bushels; 79 acres in millet, 637 bushels; 5079 acres in potatoes, 16,153 tons; 8 acres in tobacco, 280 cwt.; 29,334 acres in sown grasses, &c., for hay, 25,343 tons. Total number of acres in crop in 1854, 130,944.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

FOR the following we are indebted to our contemporary, the *Melbourne Morning Herald*, of Monday, the 9th instant:—

CANADA.—The Government were about bringing in their measures for the organisation of a volunteer militia force in Canada. In addition to the ordinary militia of the country, there are to be a number of volunteer corps formed in various parts of the province, uniformed and disciplined in as good a style as may be possible for independent companies to be. The organisation of a marine force is also contemplated.

The seat of government is to be removed from Quebec to Toronto during the ensuing autumn, in accordance with the usual alternate system which has existed since 1849. The Canada Indians have surrendered to the Provincial Government the peninsula lying between Georgia Bay and Lake Huron—300,000 acres.

The Bank of Upper Canada has issued a circular to its stockholders, in which it is shown, that during a series of years, including bonuses and regular dividends, the institution has paid, on an average, 9 per cent. per annum.

In order to evade the Michigan Liquor Law (says the *Mail*), booths have been erected during the winter upon the ice in the Detroit River, just over the line of the middle of the river, where the jurisdiction of Canada attaches. This is close shaving in order to gratify a thirst for whisky.

The town of Niagara has granted the sum of 100 dollars to the Patriotic Fund. Very liberal subscriptions continue to be raised throughout British North America.

The Montreal papers speak in glowing terms of the success of Mr. Andres' attempt to manufacture paper from the little plant called Life Everlasting. They say the paper so manufactured can be used for all purposes for which rag paper is used now, and further, that when Mr. Andres has his machinery in perfect order, he will be able to produce better paper than is at present produced from any other material.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Considerable interest has been awakened in this province by the introduction into the Provincial Assembly, of a bill to regulate the election of members. The bill was introduced by the Attorney-General, and had passed the Lower House. The leading features of the bill are the extension of the franchise, registration of voters, and the ballot.

The first section of the first railway in Nova Scotia was opened with great rejoicing at Halifax on the 1st March, when an experimental trip was taken. Crowds of the inhabitants assembled on the occasion, and were most enthusiastic in their cheering at the departure and arrival of the train.

The province of New Brunswick exhibits hearty sympathy with the mother country in the present war, and measures are taken for the formation of a volunteer corps, whose services will be placed at the disposal of her Majesty. The Fredericton *Head Quarters* says: "We learn with pleasure that the county of Westmoreland has taken the initiative in this matter, and that Colonel Botsford, who commands the 2nd battalion of militia, anticipating that a New Brunswick regiment of Volunteers will be formed for the purpose of offering their services to her Majesty, has issued a general order directing the officers commanding companies in his battalion to make returns of the names of all persons disposed to volunteer. This is a step in the right direction, and we feel confident that should the Legislature authorise and encourage the measures, a regiment of 800 to 400 as fine, healthy and vigorous young men as the world can produce would be raised, equipped, and prepared to embark for the Crimea in less than three months. Little fear need be felt as to their doing their duty when there; hardy sons of the forest, inured to labour and such hardships as a severe climate can impose, they would be the very men to teach our soldiers how to defend themselves from cold or wet, and how to erect a comfortable camp at the shortest notice. Embodied for a period not exceeding three or four years, and well officered by their fellow colonists, under experienced military commanders, we firmly believe a regiment of New Brunswick volunteers would prove a most acceptable present to her Majesty, and a most valuable accession to the allied armies."

The Parliament of New Brunswick has proposed to grant £10,000 to the Patriotic Fund. The city of St. John has also subscribed liberally.

FARMS AND FARMERS.—Farms occupy two-thirds of the land of England. The number of the farms is 225,318, the average size is 111 acres. Two-thirds of the farms are under that size, but there are 771 above 1000 acres. The large holdings abound in the south-eastern and eastern counties, the small farms in the north. There are 2000 English farmers holding nearly 2,000,000 acres; and there are 97,000 English farmers not holding more. There are 40,000 farmers who employ five labourers each; 16,000 have ten or more, and employ together 311,700 labourers; 170 farmers have above sixty labourers each, and together employ 17,000.—*Census Report.*

VICTORIA.

BY the arrival of the Telegraph, we have papers to Wednesday, the 11th instant, being three days later than our previous advices. We append a few of the more important items of news, chiefly from the *Argus*.

FALSE COINING.—At the City Court on Saturday, John Parker was brought before the Mayor, having been taken into custody on Friday night by Detectives Simcock, Randall, and Williams, under the following circumstances: The detectives having received information some time since that there were in circulation in Melbourne numerous coins purporting to be half-sovereigns, but which were, in fact, sixpences electro-gilded, the most strenuous measures were adopted to ascertain whether any one in this city was engaged in their production. Certain facts coming to their knowledge led the police to believe that such was the case, and they finally succeeded in discovering the utterer, who, to his great surprise found himself suddenly in the hands of the officials, taken while at his nefarious practices, and in the midst of all his apparatus. The arrest was made at the house of the prisoner, in a right-of-way off Little Lonsdale-street East. Several coins were exhibited in court, as was also the apparatus, the process of working which was fully explained by the officers. Parker is from Van Diemen's Land. The case was remanded.

TRUE LOVE NEVER RUNS SMOOTH.—At the City Court, on Saturday, John Hickey was brought before the Mayor, charged by William Ellis with threatening his life. The case is a sequence to the one brought before the Bench on Tuesday last. It was that of Thomas Benson, who was charged with representing himself as Detective Smith, in order to induce a young lady to return to her paternal fireside, from which she had fled, in order to take refuge with Dr. Crooke, at North Melbourne. At that time it was said that there was a lover in the case, who had instigated the daughter to deviate from her path of duty, and against whom the counsel for Benson was disposed to bring a charge of abduction. It now appears that there is another candidate for the favour of the young lady,—for Ellis, according to his statement, on going home from the concert at the Exhibition Building on Friday night, when in the most dreary part of his way, came suddenly in contact with a powerful bearded man, dressed in a digger's shirt, who knew him, but whom he did not know, and who threatened his life. He trusted to his heels, and made his escape. He learnt soon, however,—too soon,—that his name is Hickey,—John Hickey,—a digger from Ballaarat, and that he is a lover of the young lady with whose abduction a learned counsellor was no longer ago than Tuesday greatly inclined to charge him. Being a man of small frame and unaccustomed to violence, and having the fullest confidence in the ability and energy of Hickey, he now demanded the protection of the authorities. Hickey denied having made any threats, but the magistrates thought the matter would be best arranged by his giving bonds to keep the peace. He was accordingly ordered to enter into such bonds—£50 for himself, and two sureties of £25 each.

PUBLIC WORKS IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT.—The public works throughout the entire Western District are almost simultaneously stopped, by order of Sir Charles Hotham. Surely it was not necessary, because the Government was £350,000 in debt, to stop all the public works of the colony, for which about £1,000,000 was voted. And it certainly is not just to stop the works entirely in this district, and expend the full amount voted for works in Melbourne and its vicinity. Even the immigrants' barracks for Belfast are not to be proceeded with, although the funds for the purpose were to have been provided out of the territorial revenue. But, perhaps, this fund is about to be appropriated again. We do not blame the representatives who voted with Mr. Strachan against the additional taxation, for their vote; but we do blame them, and the country blames them for not following up that vote by revising the estimates, and not leaving it in the power of the Governor to ignore certain grants *in toto*, and to expend on other works the full amount voted. Taxation has already exceeded all reasonable bounds, and many, if not all the votes of the session were obtained on a false representation of the public finances. There was to have been a balance in hand; but instead of a balance, there was a deficiency of upwards of £550,000. The estimates for 1854 exceeded £800,000, and the sum of £350,000 was "purloined" from the emigration fund. Adding these three sums together, we find that the expenditure of 1854 was £1,1 0,000 in excess of the original estimates, and in debt! It was full time to stop their headlong career. At this rate of expenditure, the taxation of the country would be about £15 per head per annum; or about £60 annually would be paid in taxation by a small family. Whatever inconvenience may arise from the stoppage of public works, it is a much lesser evil than to permit taxation to rise to such an unprecedented rate. This week a reply has been received from the President of the Central Road Board, purporting to be an explanation of how the £25,000 voted a few weeks ago was expended on the district. Out of all the works he enumerates as having been paid *for* out of this sum, we find there has only been £2050 expended, the remaining £23,000 having been paid out of the votes of 1853.—*Banner of Belfast*.

NEW GOLD-FIELD.—Mr. Thomas Champion called at our office on Monday afternoon to state that he and two mates have discovered an extensive gold-field, situated on the Marley Scrub, about fifteen miles from Bendigo to the north of Eagle Hawk. In six days they took 17½ ounces, chiefly of a nuggety description. The sinking is from five to seven feet. His belief is that the ground has not been trodden by white men before, and that it will turn out a very rich gold-field.

VALUABLE FARM PRODUCE.—Some splendid specimens of mangold wurtzel, grown by Webley, the gardener to Mr. S. G. Henty, at the Bridge Gardens, have been exhibited here for some days past. From their extraordinary size we were led to ascertain some particulars respecting their cultivation. The three specimens we saw weighed when fresh taken up 106 lbs.; one of them alone weighed 36 lbs. One of them measured 2 feet 8 inches round by 2 feet 1 inch long. It would be well if more general attention were paid to the growth of root crops, as their large produce per acre would leave a very good balance on the wheat when all expenses of cultivation were paid. The importance of root growing and their value as feeders, appear to great advantage in nearly all the civilised states of the Old World. England, France, and Germany, have each in turn, by their most distinguished agriculturalists and practical chemists, given ample evidence to this important fact. The beet, or mangold wurtzel, doubtless possesses qualities, and offers advantages to small farmers above any of its compeers, when moderately sown. The thinning of a crop offers in the dry months a little very good fodder, afterwards the lower leaves may be from time to time removed, not only to the advantage of the owner, but to the positive improvement of the plant, and then the grand harvest of an acre, could they possibly be all brought to the weight grown by Mr. Webley, would be 75 tons 12 cwt. 56 lbs. The large quantity of sugar contained in mangold wurtzel makes them especial favourites of nearly all kinds of cattle. For milch cows they are invaluable, as, besides the increased quantity of milk obtained by their use, they are not open to that greatest of all objections to turnips, strong butter. For feeding cattle and pigs they are also much in esteem, and horses have been known to turn aside their corn when slices of this vegetable were placed before them. The kind of soil most suitable to the mangold wurtzel is a tolerably rich strong black loam. Many of the swamps and bottoms of this country are exactly suited to their cultivation; and we hope ere long to have the pleasure of seeing, instead of dark masses of tea-tree and scrub, fields full of this most excellent esculent.—*Portland Guardian*.

DALTON'S FIRE ESCAPE.—The active and intelligent superintendent of the Victoria Insurance Company's fire brigade, has just completed a fire-escape, constructed on the most simple principles, and therefore easy of immediate application when required, and not likely to get out of order, like some of the more complicated inventions we have seen in the old country. A pulley is affixed to the bottom and top joints of the portable ladder attached to the engine, through which a rope is kept constantly rove, so that when the ladder is put together, and elevated according to the height required, it takes with it the means of raising or lowering any weighty body with great ease and rapidity. To the top joint of the ladder are affixed two strong iron bars with anti-friction rollers to facilitate the quick and rapid movement of the ladder, and to keep the top sufficiently out from the wall to admit of the raising of an enclosed basket up to the sill of the window at which the parties are to be rescued. When the basket is so elevated, the sufferers have only at once to get into it, or, in the case of women and children overcome by fright, to be placed in it through the only opening, and they can be rapidly lowered, taken out, and the basket hoisted for further service. This basket (using a professional term) is a small enclosure strongly put together of light and flexible materials, which will be rendered fireproof, and in which two grown-up persons can stand comfortably, or three on an emergency. About twenty persons might be rescued by this means within five minutes of the arrival of the engine. We saw the inventor and some of his people undergoing the process of escaping from a high window at the rear of the Victoria Insurance Company's premises, on Tuesday, with perfect safety and great rapidity. The invention is highly creditable to Mr. Dalton, and affords convincing evidence of his zeal and intelligence.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—Of all the deserted-looking places in the district, find another and paint it out that is more so than Kangaroo Flat. And yet it boasts two respectable-sized public-houses, the proprietors of both of which are at present busily engaged in considerably enlarging their premises. Talk of the decay of Bendigo! Why it has palpable signs everywhere, from its centre to its very confines, of prosperity. Any person who has seen the new house building by Mr. Gunn, one of the proprietors abovenamed, must feel satisfied that this is unequivocally the case with the inhabitants of the diggings at the entrance to the golden valley of Bendigo.—*Bendigo Advertiser*.

PATRIOTIC FUND BALL.—The arrangements for the forthcoming ball, in aid of the Patriotic Fund are on a scale calculated to induce the expectation that it will stand unrivalled in the festive annals of the colony. The members of the Volunteer Rifle Corps, who were its originators, have been and are indefatigable in their efforts to provide most carefully for the comfort and enjoyment of the numerous company expected. The ladies whose names have been published as patronesses intend, without exception, to be present. The Mayor, Colonel Valiant, the sheriff, W. H. Wright, Esq., E. P. S. Stewart, Esq., have also consented to co-officiate as stewards, with the committee of the Volunteer Rifles.

FARMING IN VICTORIA.—At the Farmers' Society, the other day, Mr. Nicholson produced a paper notifying the following interesting particulars respecting the cultivation of land in Victoria:—In 1850 there were 28,567 acres of wheat sown, the produce from which was 556,167 bushels; of maize, 28 acres, 4 bushels; barley, 3834 acres, 40,143 bushels; oats, 16,874 acres, 99,535 bushels; potatoes, 2847 acres, 5613 bushels; hay produce, 20,994 tons. While in 1855 of wheat there were sown 100,000 acres, produce 2,500,000 bushels; no maize since 1852; barley, 2000 acres, 30,000 bushels; oats, 2000 acres, 4500 bushels; potatoes, 8000 acres 24,000 bushels; hay, 40,000 tons. The paper, which excited considerable attention, went on to say the quantity of wheat required for each individual is 9 bushels per year. In 1851 the country received about the eighth part of the food consumed by the inhabitants from other countries. In 1852 the quantity rose to one-half. In 1853 it rose to three-fifths. In 1854 it fell to two-fifths; and in 1855 it is likely to remain at the same figure. About 1,000,000 bushels of wheat, or 25,000 tons of flour, will be required from some foreign market to supply the wants of the population in 1856. This at £40 a ton will come to £1,000,000. The supply of wheat grown in the colony will amount to 56,800 tons of flour, which at £40 a ton will furnish agriculturists with £2,000,000 for wheat alone. The whole produce may be set down at three millions and a half.—*M. M. Herald*.

MOUNT ARARAT.—Extract from a private letter from the Mount Ararat Diggings:—"There is not much doing here just now, which is proved by the fact that many parties are offering flour at £5 per bag. There was a rush the other day to a place near the Armstrong Station, which gives every promise to turn out well, the ground in the direction of the Black Rocks being of vast extent, and the quartz reef seems abundant. We enjoy tolerable quiet here, considering that we diggers number over 1000, and have neither commissioner nor police within four miles of us. I have heard of no persons suffering until last week, when one party was robbed of 9½ lbs. of dust. The robbers have not yet been taken."

GEELONG.

THE UNEMPLOYED.—On Monday afternoon, a rather numerously attended open-air meeting was held in M'Killop-street, of the unemployed, and several gentlemen interested in the case also attended. Mr. Read was voted into the chair, and made some very pertinent remarks in reference to the state of the working-classes. Mr. T. M. Waldock moved the first resolution, which was seconded by Mr. G. Wright, and ran as follows:—"That this meeting would embrace this present opportunity to inform the public of the positive inability on the part of handicraftsmen, labourers, and female servants of all descriptions, who cannot find work sufficient to maintain themselves and families in food and clothing." The second resolution was proposed by a Mr. Mitchell, and was to the following effect:—"That this meeting would respectfully urge upon all capitalists and employers of labour at once to bring their idle capital into active and vital circulation, as one of the best means towards the employment of our local industry." Messrs. Matters, Read, and Wright, were then chosen to act in concert with a committee of the unemployed themselves, to devise the best means of alleviating the distress. The meeting was conducted in a creditable and orderly manner:—Under existing circumstances, there is one system of employing those who are willing to work—those not willing of course deserve no sympathy—which was hinted at by some of the speakers yesterday, and which I think might be made to act well—that is, for private capitalists and benevolent people to raise a fund for the purpose of supplying food and clothing to all who will consent to do something in return until they can better their condition, and by this means return some remuneration to those who have temporarily provided for their wants. For instance, a few depots might be established where married and single men might be employed breaking metal for the streets and roads, the wives of the married men being engaged to wash for their husbands and the single men. The metal thus broken might be sold by a committee of the members of the "Benevolent Fund" to the Corporation or the Government. Such a fund, once started, would, I think, under proper management, gradually accumulate, and pay a very fair interest to those who had established it. The system might apply to the cutting of firewood, and many other articles of large consumption.

Another ploughing match took place at Indented Heads last week. The attendance was numerous, the day fine, and everything went off in a most satisfactory manner.

The Public Works Committee of the Town Council have recommended that in cases of fire, the first waterman on the ground shall receive a reward of £5, the second, £3, and the third £2. This is a very good arrangement; but there is another more necessary still—that is, to pass an act imposing a heavy fine upon any licensed water man who is not at the fire within a certain time, if it can be proved he was aware of the existence of such fire. Until this be done, an adequate supply of water will never be obtained. The Corporation deserve credit for their endeavours so far. Surely the insurance companies ought to step in and act in union with the Corporation in framing a set of rules beneficial to the community at large, in cases of fire.

TASMANIA.

WE have papers to the 7th current.

THE BLESSINGS OF LIBERATED CONVICTISM.—On this subject, the *Cornwall Chronicle*, of Saturday, makes the following pithy observations:—"A very necessary proceeding has been instituted in the concoction and general circulation for signature, of a memorial to the Executive, that it would adopt fitting means to avert from the community the moral curse and the personal danger of the presence in it of the expirees, conditionally pardoned, or re-legated, of Norfolk Island. Of transportation we had seemed to have got rid; but only seemed; its worst nuisances remain in the dregs of convictism, in the reduced protective and preventive machinery of government, and in the facilities for the liberation of men who might have sighed in vain for liberty but for the Executive sighing to get rid of its convict charge. And so, just now, we have the people of the island, from north to south, appalled by the disclosures of the wholesale murderer sent the other day from the Hobart Town scaffold to his last account; and a queer feeling of uncomfortableness produced, in other circumstances, in those who have read of the life and death struggle of an old and respected settler, Mr. James Byles. It is an introvertible fact, let sentimentalists, mistaken religionists, or shallow philosophers, attempt to dispute it as they may, that there is a crime section properly placed by French writers in the category, incurable. That refinements in the organization of that outward world in which such people, in common with others, require to move, might give exclusive development to their good, and keep in control their bad propensities, may be harmlessly admitted. But speculative as our age is, in the reduction of philosophy to practice, it has not made such an advance as to justify its investing much on the worst portion of its members. There is struggling virtue enough, needing to be strengthened; there is native worth of mind and will claiming sympathy and aid;—and yet both receiving none, or receiving it so merely as a chance meal, that it were a reversal of a natural and moral order of things to postpone their claims to those of a class, which, according to current law and morality have forfeited already all title to consideration. When society has done justice to guiltless claims, it may be proper and expedient for it to do more for the guilty. But meantime, the ineradicable instinct of self preservation, speaking in behalf not alone of the physical but still more powerfully the moral, preservation of society, demands the execution of a just indeed, and therefore deliberate, but yet a stern and inflexible law, against a class which is essentially a foe to society. The elements of that class are being poured unfeelingly, and dispersed among us; and it is nothing to console or reconcile one, that a villain who has made disconsolate widows and bereaved offspring, expiates the foul catalogue of iniquity on the scaffold at last. A deeper terror only waits the widow's heart; a more gloomy affliction hangs over surviving children, relatives, and friends. It falls to the share of one not very extensive in the circle of his acquaintance or intercourse to recognise in one recent tragedy *two* victims; and others may recognise more. And to what a ridiculous lottery is justice reduced, with what effects too, in a community like ours, it is almost dangerous to utter, though impossible not to own, by this system of the Executive, to get rid in a *dishonest* manner of transportation. Sir Henry Young is esteemed by all, without respect to diversities—unavoidable, perhaps salutary—of opinion, as at any rate a firm, upright, energetic chief; we know that it is in his power, if not by a wholesale measure, yet in the course of occasions at his command, to diminish, or utterly get rid of, this great evil, and we rely upon the memorial as fortifying him in such a course.

The annual meeting of the Colonial Missionary Society was held on Monday night in Brisbane-street Chapel, Hobart Town; the Rev. F. Miller in the chair. The report exhibited the society in a prosperous condition; the revenue for the twelve months ending in April last amounted to £701 8s. 8d, and the expenditure to £583 9s. 9d.; since that time, however, several contributions had been received. The following officers were appointed for the ensuing year: Committee—Rev. G. Clarke, Rev. W. Day, Messrs. Wm. Giblin, H. Hopkins, W. Law, F. Miller, A. Murrell, J. Nisbet, J. Perkins, C. Price, S. Scott, J. Strongman, J. W. Wolley; treasurer, Mr. B. Rout; secretary, Mr. F. Haller.

The bench clerk at the Hobart Town police court has been superseded, after an inquiry by the chief of the department into alleged official improprieties on the part of the late clerk.

A person named T. E. Robinson, an engraver, carrying on business near the Rock Hotel, Hobart Town, was taken into custody for having savagely stabbed a man named Walter Graham, on Thursday night. Robinson, who was half intoxicated, was quarrelling with his wife, and Graham interfered. Upon this Robinson "rushed" Graham and twice stabbed him with a bowie-knife in the leg. The injuries were so severe that the attendance of a surgeon was found necessary, and the wounded man is now lying at the Rock Hotel, suffering greatly from this murderous attack. Robinson was taken into custody, and will be brought before the magistrate on a charge of stabbing with intent to kill and murder.

THE LATE DEATH FROM CHLOROFORM.—The following letter, says the *Launceston Examiner*, has been received by Dr. Maddox:—"Hobart Town, 30th June, 1855. Sir,—We, your professional brethren of Hobart Town, feel ourselves called upon to express our sympathy for you on the unfortunate issue of the case of Mr. R. Godfrey, and to record our opinions, that as far as we can judge, from the published statements of the evidence, that it was an injury in which the administration of chloroform was called for, before commencing the painful measures always required in such an accident previous to the reduction, and that, there did not appear any symptoms to render its use in this particular instance improper. And though the result was so disastrous, that we do not consider the slightest imputation can be cast upon your professional care, tact, or judgment, at the same time we cannot but regret that your charitable exertions in behalf of a suffering fellow-creature on this occasion should have subjected you to the indignities which it appears you met with. With the united assurance of our high respect for you as an able and honourable member of our common profession, we subscribe ourselves, your obedient servants,—J. Macnamara, Thomas C. Smart, Frederick G. Brock, W. Stokell, G. S. Hall, William H. Shadwell Keen, E. S. P. Bedford, J. Jackson, William Sodk. Crowther, James Carrol, M.D. C. T. Downing, M.D.; William Weymouth, W. H. Benson, John H. Smith, E. C. M'Carthy, M.D.; G. F. Husting, J. W. Agnew, M.D.; Thomas Atkinson, M.D.; W. Crooke, Henry J. Daldy.—To Dr. Maddox, Launceston.

The Executive Council were to meet on Wednesday last, in reference to the grave charges which have publicly appeared against the officers and other officials connected with the convict department. Several of the officers have been ordered to attend, amongst whom is Mr. Boyd, who has arrived from Port Arthur.

The proceeds of the first day of the ladies' bazaar, in aid of the Patriotic Fund, at Launceston, were upwards of £700. On Thursday night last it had reached to £1200, and it was supposed a total of £1500 would be realised.

A present of the hind quarters of a splendid kangaroo, weighing 45 lbs., was received from Cleveland by a gentleman in Launceston on Monday; the tail was 3 feet 2 inches long, and 14 inches in circumference at the butt-end.

No less than eight men are in custody charged with the robbery of watches and sails belonging to the ill-fated ship Katherine Sharer. The watches in value amounted to £900.

A man, whilst far gone in liquor, was stuck up by two men in Argyle-street, and robbed of £14 in notes. On going into the Ocean Chief public house he was robbed of his only remaining note. Misfortunes seldom come singly, to be sure; but in this instance the unfortunate victim to drink and ill-luck sought cause and effect himself most wilfully.

REWARD TO CONSTABLES.—We are pleased to see that the residents on the southern side contemplate rewarding Constable Mulrennan, whose exertions led to the capture of that blood-steeped desperado Rocky Whelan. These public acknowledgments are powerful incentives to the zealous execution of duty, and we hope a suitable sum will be subscribed. While the country is infested with human tigers, who value their own lives scarcely higher than those of their victims, it behoves the colonists to take prompt and energetic means for their capture, and a liberal reward is the least that can be given. Constable Mulrennan has, we think, some little claim on this side of the island. Whelan had a victim at Cleveland, and another near Hadspen.—*Launceston Examiner*.

ROBBERIES ON THE WESTERN ROAD.—A large amount has been subscribed by the inhabitants of the Western district and others, as a reward for the apprehension and conviction of the perpetrators of the late numerous outrages on the Western road.

INTEMPERANCE AND CRIME.—The lamentable effects of drunkenness have again been made strikingly apparent during the present session of the Supreme Court. All the offences brought before the jury are traceable—in many cases directly and palpably—to excessive drinking, a fact to which the learned judge had repeatedly to call attention. In a case tried the other day, his Honor, in charging the jury, said that drunkenness was the cause of nine-tenths of the offences which occupied so large a portion of the time of the judges, jury, witnesses, and constables. The prevalence of that degrading vice was, he said, an evil of the greatest magnitude, and called loudly for a powerful remedy, lest it should ultimately inflict a serious and irreparable injury on the community.

An inquiry into the origin of the late fire in Bathurst-street, Hobart Town, before A. B. Jones, Esq., has begun. On the first day's examination, the most important evidence disclosed was that of the constable who first saw the flames, and Mr Thomas Oldman, who proved that the American Bowling Saloon, where the fire commenced, was insured for £800, and that he (Mr. Oldham) was the morgagee, on a lease thereon, for a sum of about £200.

A constable, near Richmond, was "stuck up" by two men, one of whom was armed with a gun, and robbed of 4s. 6d.

AN IMITATION.—The *Daily News* publishes an extract from a private letter received from Swanport the previous day. It is as follows:—"We have just now a neighbour named William Driscol, better known as 'Dido.' He has already disencumbered the shepherd, who now lives about three-quarters of a mile from us, of all his earthly property, and has conferred the like favour at our man's hut. We have not as yet to acknowledge a visit from him, but if it his intention to confer the like honour upon us, I hope he will send his card about half a minute before he makes his debut."

MORE BUSHRANGING.—As Pearce, the mail man, was between Muston's Creek and Hopkins' Hill Station, he was stopped by four armed men and robbed of £23 (not his own) and a silver watch. Although information and a description of the villains was forwarded to the police, we have not heard of any steps taken for their arrest. If mails are allowed to be stopped in this wholesale manner with impunity, what may be expected to be the lot of private travellers?

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

FROM Adelaide, we have papers to the 5th current.

THE CATHEDRAL ACRE.—The claim of the Bishop of Adelaide to an acre in Victoria-square having been disallowed, (says the *S. A. Register*,) by a Jury of the colonists in the Supreme Court of the province, and that verdict having, as we understand, been acquiesced in by the Bishop himself, we had not intended again to have recurred to the subject. Mr. Bartley's remarks in the Diocesan Synod, however, on Monday last, render it necessary that we should offer a few observations to prevent misapprehension as to the real position of the plaintiff in reference to the particular phase of the action referred to by the Registrar. Mr. Bartley is reported to have said—"The law of the case was not gone into in the course of the trial, during which facts came out of which no person connected with the Synod could have been previously aware. It was shown that Mr. Kingston, during the time he held the office of Deputy Surveyor-General, drew a plan of the city, which, as he stated in giving evidence, was not an accurate one. Those who were connected with the plaintiff's case were thus taken by surprise, believing, as they did, that a plan which had been sanctioned by the House of Commons and the Colonization Commissioners might be relied upon as correct. After the evidence of Mr. Kingston had been given it was evident that the plaintiff had no claim to the acre in equity, and this view was confirmed by the decision of the Jury. But had Mr. Kingston given the explanation he made during the trial three months ago the necessity of the suit would have been avoided."

Referring to the same subject, the *Argus* correspondent remarks:—"The vexed question of the Bishop of Adelaide's right to the acre in Victoria-square, granted to him by Governor Robe, in the year 1848, under the impression that such acre had been set apart for a cathedral from the foundation of the colony, was settled finally on Friday, the second day of trial, and given against the Bishop. It was proved to the satisfaction of the jury that, though the mark of a cross was to be seen on our acre in Victoria-square in many of the old maps and plans of the city, it was not on the original plan, destroyed by fire in 1839; that the squares were public property, and unalienable for the use of any church, and that the Corporation were justified in disturbing the bishop's claim. Had the decision gone the other way, we would have had a fresh action, and heaven and earth would have been stirred to get a verdict for the Corporation, not from any ill-feeling towards the bishop or the Church of England in general, but simply for the sake of religious liberty, and religious equality, which our predominant voluntary party believe to be involved in this question. As it is, the bishop and clergy acquiesce in the verdict, and resign the acre. I believe that the costs will be paid by lay friends of the church. Mr. Bartley has already given £100 towards them."

The Adelaide Society for the importation of cart horses and mares have received advice of the shipment of two horses and one filly, of the Suffolk breed; three horses and one mare of the Clydesdale breed, and one horse of the Lincoln breed.

IRISH FEMALE IMMIGRANTS.—A proposal in the *Register*, that the idle Irish female immigrants should work in the Botanic Gardens, as a sort of set-off against their board and lodging, which is costing at the rate of £18,000 a-year, has been treated with indignation by a correspondent, signing himself "A Wild Irishman;" but why, in the name of common sense, should they not? Would it not be better for them to work hard for ten hours a day, under God's pure Heaven, on a beautiful spot, in splendid weather, than to crowd in hundreds in an unhealthy close depôt, or workhouse—call it what you please—with no employment, no exercises, no resources, and no subject of conversation but "how badly they have been desaved by them lying newspapers, and them schaming commissioners, who sent them from their homes—(they had all such comfortable homes—by their own account)—to be starved and ill treated in South Australia." It has been seriously contemplated to send a ship load or two of these poor girls back; it would be the only way of thoroughly convincing the commissioners that, though we want females, we want suitable and competent females. It would be cheaper to send them home, than to keep them six months here in idleness, and build houses to accommodate them; but yet, in such a country as this, there is surely work, if they are willing to set their shoulders to it.

The *Adelaide Times*, and *Weekly Despatch*, with the whole printing plant, and lease of the premises, were offered for sale by public auction on Friday last, but were withdrawn, nothing above £1000 being offered. It is said that Mr. James Allen, the former proprietor, has become the purchaser, privately, for £1600. He sold it about two years ago, for £5000.

Madame Carandini and M. Coulon, assisted by an Adelaide vocalist—Miss Chalker, had their first concert on Monday last, at the theatre, and were very successful.

Flour has risen in consequence of late accounts from Melbourne; it is now at £47 to £50 per ton. Hay is down; pressed hay was sold in town for £9 per ton; and taken up to the Burra (102 miles), for £6 additional. Bran is at 2s. 9d per bushel.

NEW ZEALAND.

FROM Auckland we have papers to the 23rd ultimo, being seven days' later than our previous advices.

According to the *New Zealander* of the 20th ultimo, there appears to be some serious misunderstanding between His Honor the Superintendent and the Provincial Council. Referring to this subject the editor remarks,—

"Within ten days from this date the period of legal appropriation of the Provincial revenue will have expired, yet there are no signs of any purpose on the part of the Superintendent to permit the Provincial Council to re-assemble for the completion of the important public business which was under consideration when the session was, by the unwarrantable act of his Honor, brought to a sudden close. We are curious to learn whether the head of the 'strictly legal Government' will subject himself to the penalties which his law officer, in his 'opinion,' dated April 10th, 1855, declared would be certainly incurred by any one who disposed of the public revenue 'in any other manner than that prescribed by the Constitution Act,' in order to avoid the castigation which his Honor most probably would receive from the representatives of the people, whose freedom of action he had, by an insolent abuse of his power, for a time absolutely taken away."

Judging, indeed, from the foregoing, as well as other articles of even a more violent nature, in the *New Zealander* and *Southern Cross*, we would be apt to conclude that the Superintendent and the Council are in a state of open antagonism. Says the *Southern Cross*—

"Matters are surely far wrong when in broad day a person assuming the title of a City Surveyor—a member of the Provincial Council, moreover—acting, we suspect, and we state our suspicions in order that they may, at once, be set at rest if they are wrong,—acting, we suspect, on the advice, and countenanced by her Majesty's acting Attorney-General, proceeds *vi et armis* to settle a question as to the legal standing of the City Council, by seizing upon the work of the Provincial authorities, tearing it down, and carting away the materials. We trust our suspicion above stated may prove to be unfounded, but as we, and many others believe in its accuracy, it is but fair to afford the opportunity of having it fully and authoritatively contradicted. Of course this defiance of the provincial authorities places them in a very awkward position in compelling them either to submit to the enforcement of their authority, or to sue out proceedings against the parties in the Supreme Court. The latter is what is desired by the leaders of the faction, but this very desire affords perhaps one of the strongest reasons why it should not be gratified. We give the party all credit for the ingenuity which they have exhibited in thus placing the provincial authorities *hors de combat*. They have the satisfaction of thinking that they have trampled upon the law, have been the first openly to set the constituted authorities at defiance; but while they have accomplished all this, they have but perfected their own disgrace and degradation."

As a natural consequence of this internal discord we regret to observe that, so says the *New Zealander*, of the 22nd ultimo,

"Commerce is, for the time being, in a depressed state; real property also suffers a depreciation;—but this state of things is perhaps fully more attributable to the unsatisfactory position of our domestic 'policy,' than to any want of inherent stability or commercial enterprise. The credit of the Province is affirmed, by those presumed to be, in every respect, competent to pronounce an opinion, in a satisfactory position; but, as from £40,000 to £54,000 are said to be locked up in the Provincial Treasury in consequence of 'law opinions,' it is not to be wondered at that money should be tight, and commercial affairs correspondingly stagnant."

OTAGO.

(*From the Geelong Advertiser of Tuesday.*)

BY the Amherst, arrived at Melbourne, we have news to the 2nd June. The Sybil, from Geelong, had arrived at Otago, seeking a cargo of produce; and, as we gather alike from the newspapers and private letters that produce was abundant and at moderate prices, we may soon expect her return. The following were the prices of a few articles, ruling on the 2nd July:—Potatoes, £3 per ton; oats, 6s per bushel; eggs, 16d per dozen; butter, 1s per lb. None of the papers give the price of wheat, or flour, at Otago. At Auckland the markets were:—Wheat, 12s. per bushel; flour, £32 to £33 per ton; potatoes, £8 per ton; oats, 6s. to 6s 6d. per bushel; barley 7s. per bushel; butter, 1s. 5d. per lb.

The Provincial Council of Otago have voted the sum of £600 to bring labourers from Australia. It seems that the upset price of land in New Zealand has been reduced to ten shillings per acre, but the purchaser is bound to expend within *two years* for improvements the sum of forty shillings per acre, or forfeit the land. In order to enable the purchaser of land to effect the requisite improvements, the Provincial Council of Otago have voted the sum of £600 to bring labourers from Australia. The following is the resolution adopted:—

Mr Cutten proposed and Mr. Harris seconded the following resolution:—

"That the Council having had its attention drawn to the subject of emigration to Otago from Australia by a memorial from certain settlers of the Province, resolve—That although it cannot agree with the whole statements contained in that document, yet it entirely approves of the prayer of the memorialists.

"That looking to the prospect of land regulations being established on a permanent basis, requiring the outlay of a sum of money on improvements, this house is of opinion that it is its duty to provide a supply of labour to meet the requirements of the settlers, to enable them to fulfil their obligations. That if immediate steps be not taken, many forfeitures of title will in all probability be incurred.

"That the anticipated supply of labour from Great Britain cannot be available in time to meet the demand, and that therefore it is desirable steps should be taken to obtain an immediate supply from the Australian colonies. That due care should be taken to select the class of labour required, viz.—agricultural labourers of good moral character, by the appointment of a competent agent to proceed from this province; and that an address be presented to his Honor, praying that he will take such steps to carry out the views of the Council as he may deem advisable; and this Council pledges itself to vote £600 to carry out the foregoing object." Carried.

The following allusions to the prospect of procuring a considerable quantity of breadstuffs from Otago, to supplement our own stocks is somewhat cheering in the present state of our flour market. They are from the *Otago Witness*, of 4th June:—"We understand the Sybil has come down here for a cargo of produce. From the quantity of produce which we are informed is still held by our agricultural settlers, we can hardly think that much difficulty will be experienced in obtaining a full cargo. The cargo by the Amherst, which is about to sail for Melbourne, is an indication of our prosperity, and the quality of the produce is the best evidence of the nature and quality of the soil; but the Thomas and Henry will also take away a full cargo of produce for the Sydney market, and we have no doubt the quality of that produce will also be a good certificate of the fertility of our soil."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Sydney, Friday Evening, July 13.

RATHER more activity has prevailed during the last day or two than in the early part of the week. There is again a disposition on the part of buyers to do business, but holders do not appear very willing to meet them, except at an advance on the present depressed rates, which rates may be said to show a decline of from five to ten per cent. on those ruling last month.

With regard to the new tariff, opinion appears to be gradually gaining ground, that without considerable modification it never can become law. For this, all who had watched such proposed alterations, must have had their minds prepared, indeed; a financial scheme, to give general satisfaction, would be a curiosity such as is never likely to be found in the possession of this or any other British colony.

There has been rather less excitement in the flour market this week; still, last week's quotations have been well maintained, though without any prospect of a further advance. In wheat there has been a slight decline. Few samples would command, at the present time, over 20s. per bushel, while the bulk would sell at 9d. to 1s. below that price. Maize is again lower, the finest samples being worth but 7s. 6d., while inferior is selling as low as 6s. 6d. The sale of the Garland's cargo on Monday next, will be watched with very great interest.

No alteration has taken place this week in the rates either of exchange or discount. Bills on New York are issued at a premium of 1 per cent. on London rates.

Exchange.—Bills on London, at 30 days' sight, bank buying rate, 1 to 2 premium; selling ditto 3 to 4 premium. New South Wales, buying rate, ½ discount; selling ditto, ½ premium. Victoria, buying rate, 1 discount; selling ditto, 1 premium. South Australia, buying rate, 1½ discount; selling ditto, 1 premium. Van Diemen's Land, buying rate, 1 discount; selling ditto, 1 premium. New Zealand, buying rate, 2 discount, selling ditto, 1 premium.

Discount.—Bills not having more than three months to run, 6 per cent. per annum; ditto, four months, 7 per cent.; and all above that period 8 per cent. Colonial Bank Notes, not payable in New South Wales, are subject to a discount of 1 per cent.

An important sale of plumbers' and glaziers' stock, and utensils in trade took place at the rooms of Messrs. Bowden and Threlkeld, on Wednesday; the attendance was very large, and the competition for many portions of the goods most spirited. The following is an outline of the sale, viz., crown glass, assorted, 15s; plate glass, 87 x 35, 7s per foot; glaziers' diamonds, 17s 6d each; ditto for plate glass, 31s each; Stock's patent pillar engines, £3 5s each; brass taps, union joints, 12s each; bars grained tin, 21d lb; ingots tin, 16d lb; lead piping, 3½d lb; lead barrel 4¼d lb; block tin tubing 19d lb; copper tubing, 2 inch, 2s lb; patent lacquered tubing, 5d lb; stocks and dies taps, ½ inch to 1 inch, £1 5s; drilling cramps, £1 2s 6d each; plumbers' forces, £1 5s each; Northampton bib cocks, ½ inch, 8s each; inch ditto, 11s each; Worksworth ditto, ¾ inch, 5s 9d each; 1 inch, 9s; ditto, short spindle, 2¼ valves, 7s 6d each; 3 inch, 8s 6d; long ditto, 9s 6d; boxes IC tin, 28s; washhand basin cocks, 8s each; tea urn ditto, 7s 6d; burnished stop cocks, ½ inch, 2s; ¾ inch, 4s; 1¼ inch, 7s 6d; 1½ inch 11s each; S. B. square top, ¾ to 1½ inch, from 2s 6d to 9s 6d each; bib cocks, ½-inch to 1½ inch, from 4s 9d to 10s each; plumbers' knives, 13s dozen; 3 inch chase wedges, 19s dozen; plumbers' mallets, 2s 3d each; copper wire, 1s 6d lb; flushing hooks, 4½d lb.

The goods were from the house of Stock and Son.

A large assortment of groceries, provisions, oilmen's stores, &c., was sold by Messrs. Dean and Co. on Wednesday. There was throughout the sale a full attendance of the trade, nevertheless prices in some instances ruled rather in favour of the buyer, while in the articles of tea and sugar there was a slight improvement. The following were the prices obtained, viz.—

Java coffee, 6¾d to 7¾d per lb.; black pepper, 4¾d to 5d per lb.; London-made soap, £30 per ton; Mauritius sugar, £10 to £30 per ton; Whybrow's bottled fruits, 14s 9d per dozen; Whybrew's pint pickles, 8s to 8s 1d per dozen; Batty's jams, 1s 2½d per lb.; ditto herrings, 2s 11d per tin; ½ sardines, 8s 6d per dozen; ¼ ditto, 12s 6d ditto; salmon 2lb. tins, 1s 3d per lb.; Coleman's starch, 6d ditto; L.N.E. matches, 8s 6d per gross; Shellard's tobacco, 1s 5½d per lb.; congou, £3 3s to £5 5s per chest; cavendish tobacco, out of bond, 2s 3d to 2s 4d per lb.; Liverpool soap, £30 15s per ton; York hams, 1s 7d per lb.; walnuts, 5½d per lb. The cargo of flour, ex Sea Gull, from San Francisco, was sold at from £17 to £51 per ton; household flour, £31 10s per ton; patent sperm candles, 2s 4½d per lb.; Irish butter, 1s 7½d; Bengal lines, £39 per ton; tapioca, 4½d to 4¾d per lb.; half-pint French salad oil, 11s 9d per dozen; anchovy paste, 13s.; salmon, in casks, 4d per lb.; Champion's vinegar, 2s 6d per gallon.

Messrs. Frith and Paytén sold, on Thursday, amongst other goods, several large parcels of partially damaged tea. The competition was very spirited. Congou, ex Pet, brought from £3 10s. to £4 17s. 6d.; the higher priced, however, it should be observed, was injured only to the extent of the package.

Messrs. Bowden and Threlkeld sold to-day a large assortment of provisions and oilmen's stores. The quality and variety of the goods attracted a very full attendance of buyers, and the prices obtained showed an improvement of at least five per cent. on those ruling during the early part of the week.

The arrivals this week, with the exception of those of our regular traders, have been few, though not unimportant. By the Garland, from Conception (Chili), we have a most acceptable addition to our stock of wheat and flour; also, by the Sea Gull, from Apia, a small parcel of the latter.

SPIRITS AND TOBACCO.

DESCRIPTION.	Stock on hand July 6, 1855.	Received during the week.	Delivered for Home Consumption.	Delivered for Exportation.	Stock on hand July 13, 1855.
Rum, the produce of sugar—	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.
West India, B.P.	135,583	...	3,914	295	131,274
East India, B. P., and Mauritius	65,058	...	863	70	64,125
Foreign States	15,102	...	76	...	15,026
Arrack, date, and palm tree rum and other foreign spirits not otherwise enumerated	8,742	...	...	...	8,742
Brandy	318,392	1,854	6,621	6,139	307,486
Geneva	113,175	1,661	2,663	278	111,795
Whisky	5,289	...	309	...	4,980
Liqueurs	8,730	...	44	29	8,657
British Spirits	31,967	...	646	461	30,860
Tobacco—	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Fig and Cavendish	67,819	...	22,271	2,683	42,865
Leaf	4,395	...	900	...	3,495
Cigars	228,975	...	2,828	150	225,991
Snuff	1,833	...	...	...	1,833

GOLD CIRCULARS.

THE market has been dull, very little gold dust offering for sale. The demand exceeds the supply. No alteration in last week's quotations.

The Western and Southern Escorts arrived this morning at the Treasury with 2056 oz. 19 dwts. 18 grs., as under.

WESTERN.	oz.	dwt.	gr.
Bathurst	63	7	0
Sofala	400	5	21
Tambaroora	176	10	0
Avisford	432	0	0
Mudgee	61	0	0
Louisa Creek	41	2	0
	1179	4	21
SOUTHERN.			
Major's Creek	113	9	0
Braidwood	604	12	16
Goulburn	159	13	5
	877	14	21

PRICES.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Ovens and Ballaarat	3 19 9	to	4 0 0
Bendigo, and other Port Phillip diggings	3 19 0	...	3 19 3
Buckland	3 19 0	...	3 19 3
Adelong and Meroo	3 16 6	...	3 16 9
Tambaroora	3 16 3	...	3 16 6
Turon	3 14 9	...	3 15 0
Braidwood	3 14 9	...	3 15 0
Northern diggings	3 9 6	...	3 10 0
Omeo	3 9 0	...	3 9 6

Exchange—3 per cent. premium.

THOMAS FREDERICK M'DONELL, bullion broker.
Gold Office, George-street, near the Post Office,
13th July, 1855.

THE market is without the slightest animation, and upon the whole, the recently reported rates are scarcely obtainable.

The rate of exchange is unaltered, and we repeat last week's quotations.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Ballaarat	4 0 0	to	4 0 0
Ovens	4 0 0	„	0 0 0
Port Phillip	3 19 6	„	4 0 0
Buckland River	3 19 0	„	3 19 6
Adelong	3 17 6	„	3 17 3
Meroo	3 16 6	„	3 17 0
Tambaroora	3 16 3	„	3 16 9
Turon	3 15 0	„	3 15 3
Braidwood	3 15 0	„	3 15 3
Northern Gold Fields	3 9 0	„	3 10 0
Omeo	3 9 0	„	3 9 6

W. DEAN and CO., auctioneers, &c.
Sydney, 13th July, 1855. 178, George-street North.

PRODUCE CIRCULARS.

THE wool market this week was depressed, and some of the lots (being portions of clips lately sold) did not realise the rates previously obtained. In the absence of news from England, buyers were unwilling to operate, except at a reduction.

A very large quantity of tallow came to hand this week, principally beef, and very little was sold, except at a decline of fully £5 per ton, the market price being £41 to £45 per ton, according to quantity and quality. In mutton tallow the supply has been large, and prices, as anticipated, have given way. Some parties are inclined to think that in this description there must be a further decline. Others are of opinion that the next accounts of the English market will be more favourable, and a great increase in value must take place. It must not, however, be lost sight of, that at the present time the requirements for home and the neighbouring colonies are so large, that we shall require every cask of mutton tallow that will be boiled for our own town trade, if we take for a comparison the export of last year. And parties well informed are of opinion the number of cattle sent to the pots this season will not equal last. The transactions of the week have been large, mostly private, at prices from £18 to £55 per ton.

STOCK AND STATIONS.—An improvement in these properties may be looked for. The satisfactory sales made at Melbourne leave good ground for this opinion, about £55,000 having been invested by our Melbourne friends in properties this side of the Murray River, viz., £22,500 for station and 3500 cattle without muster; two stations, near Mahlen's Punt, with about £12,500 sheep, 750 cattle, 30 horses, stores, &c., for £22,000; 14,000 sheep and station, at 28s.

Store wethers are in demand for the Southern Market, buyers not disposed to advance over 9s. or 10s. The wool clip now drawing near induces settlers to decline these prices. Store cattle enquired for, but buyers are rather timid in purchasing. Some desirable lots are now in the market.

For fat sheep prices have ranged—800 at 11s. 9d.; 800 at 15s.; 1009 of Mr. Bradley's to Messrs. Peisley and Co., at 12s. 9d. For good sheep to arrive 17s 6d. has been offered.

FAT CATTLE.—Market full and prices downwards.

Freights to London—Wool, 1d. to 1¼d per lb.
Hides, 25s. per ton
Tallow, 50s to 55s. per ton
Oil, 80s. per tun
Gold, ½ per cent. by sailing vessels; ¾ per steamer.

Exchange on London—Bank drafts, 3 to 4 per cent. premium.

Private bills (with produce hypothecated), if drawn against tallow, wool, or gold.

PRICES CURRENT.

WOOL.	s. d.		s. d.
Superior clips	1 3½	to	1 5
Fair to good	1 1		1 3
Low to middling	0 11		1 1
Grease	0 6		0 7½
Locks, pieces, broken wool, &c.	0 4		0 9
Handwashed	0 11		1 2
Scoured	1 2		1 6
TALLOW.			
Beef	Nominal.		
Mutton	Ditto.		
Station tallow	2 6 0		2 10 0
Hides, each	0 6 0		0 14 6
Sheepskins, per pound	0 0 3½		0 0 6

T. S. MORT and CO., brokers.
Pitt-street, Sydney, 13th July, 1855.

MORT AND CO.'S WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE, THURSDAY JULY 12.—Tare, actual; draft, 1 lb. per cwt., and no other allowance.—Wool: Pit, 1 bale (locks and black) at 7d, 23 (fleece) at 15d; V in diamond, 20 (fleece) at 16d; 4 (handwashed) at 15d; Bow and Arrow, 2 (pieces) at 2¼d; R&WS over AF conjoined, 21 (fleece) at 15¼; RWS, 1 (clippings) at 9d; J, 1 (clippings) at 2½d; ALN, 5 (scoured) at 19½. Sheepskins 15 bundles at 4¼ or 1 lot at 5d, 30 bundles at 3¾d, 14 ditto at 5¼d, 5 ditto at 4¼d, lot at 5¼d, 55 bundles at 4½d, lot at 4¾d. Tallow: FB, 60 casks beef in lots at 41s 6d to 45s, 4 casks at 55s, 3 casks at 54s; PP, 62 casks mutton in lots at 48s to 55s; JP, 3 casks beef at 42s; JC, 1 cask beef at 46s; B, 3 casks mutton at 53s; M, 31 casks mutton in at 48s to 50s. Hides: 10 at 6s, 98 at 12s 9d, 252 at 10s, 10 at 6s 9d, 56 at 10s 3d, 5 at 7s [illegible], 26 at 5s, 70 at 13s 6d, 114 at 12s, 35 at 8s 8d, 6 at 8s. Calfskins: 1 at 1s 4d.

WOOL.—We notice some little increase in the supply; a few remnants having found their way to the market, which have probably been sometime on the way. The firm tone noticed in our recent reports still pervades the market, and any thing good, either in fleece, handwashed, or skin, is readily taken at full prices.

SHEEPSKINS.—Arrivals more plentiful, principally from the boiling down establishments in the north. The increase, however, has had no sensible effect on prices. The fellmongers being bare, have freely replenished stock, on former terms.

TALLOW.—The supply has been liberal during the week, and prices have again receded a little. But mutton continues relatively much higher in value than beef, being more suitable at present for the requirements of the home trade. Our quotations may be considered about the present range of prices.

HIDES continue in active demand; and although the market is now well supplied, they are speedily cleared away at satisfactory rates.

WHEAT, with the exception of two or three parcels of foreign, which had been purchased previous to arrival, scarcely a sample has made its appearance, and the market continues very firm at last week's rates.

FLOUR fully sustains its very formidable position in price; but not yet exceeded £55 per ton for best qualities. A cargo or two have arrived since this day se'nnight, but the stocks being so very light, not the slightest effect has been produced, tending to lower price.

BARLEY AND OATS in rather improved supply, and prices are scarcely supported.

MAIZE.—With very plentiful arrivals, sellers find a difficulty in effecting sales without submitting to a reduction of 6d. to 1s. per bushel.

HAY.—The market is glutted, and prices have declined about £2 per ton.

PRICES CURRENT.

WOOL.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Fine clean samples	1 5	to	1 7
Fair to middling	1 1		1 4
Greasy	0 5		0 8
Sheepskins	0 3½		0 6
TALLOW.			
Mutton, prime	50 0 0	to	53 0 0
Beef	41 0 0		43 0 0
Station	38 0 0		40 0 0
HIDES.			
Fair to good	0 7 0		0 13 6
FARM AND DAIRY PRODUCE.			
Maize, good samples per bushel	0 7 0	to	0 8 0
Ditto cracked	0 7 3		0 8 3
Wheat	1 1 0		1 4 0
Barley, nominal	0 7 0		0 8 0
Oats	0 7 0		0 8 0
Flour, per ton	50 0 0		55 0 0
Ditto, Chilian	45 0 0		52 0 0
Bran, per 20 lbs.	0 3 6		0 3 6
Hay, per ton	7 0 0		12 0 0
Ditto, Hunter River	6 0 0		9 0 0
Cheese, per lb.	0 0 10		0 1 0
Bacon	0 0 10		0 1 0
Butter, fresh	0 1 10		0 2 0
Ditto, Irish	0 1 8		0 1 9
Tobacco	0 0 10		0 1 0

W. DEAN and CO., auctioneers, &c.,
Sydney, 13th July, 1855. 178, George-street North.

SYDNEY MARKETS.—FRIDAY.

THE MILLS.—Messrs. Barker and Co.: The market is in much about the state last reported. No alteration has taken place in prices of either wheat or flour. Our quotation for fine flour is £55 per ton of 2000 lbs., seconds £53; bran 3s 0d per bushel.—Mr. Brellisat: Flour still continues firm at £55 for fine, and £50 for seconds; bran 3s. per bushel. A few arrivals from Chili have taken place. There has been much less desire exhibited for buying wheat this week, and purchases have been made at from 19s to 20s per bushel.—Messrs. Furlong and Kennedy: Wheat arrives in small quantities from the country, which finds purchasers at from 20s to 21s per bushel. Flour remains at £55 for fine, and £50 for seconds, per ton; bran 3s to 3s 6d per bushel.—Messrs. Berkelman and Bate: Several parcels of colonial wheat have arrived to market during the week, as well by the road as coastwise. The arrivals of wheat from Valparaiso, however, have caused prices to recede somewhat, and sales have been made under 20s, but none higher than 22s. The cargo of the Jaskin, from Valparaiso, was purchased by one firm at 21s.

HAXALL FLOUR.—Quite nominal.

BREAD.—Is per 2lb loaf.

BISCUIT.—Messrs. Wilkie and Co.'s prices are as under: Cabin 65s, pilot 56s, ship 52s, per 100 lbs; abernethy and butter crackers 28s, water crackers 27s, per tin of 30lbs.—Mr. Hamilton quotes cabin biscuit at 65s, abernethy and small captains at 80s, per 100lbs; wine 19s 6d per 17 lb tin; small abernethy and water crackers 17s per 19 lb tin; soda 20s per 18 lb tin; and arrowroot 10s 6d per 6 lb tin.

BUTCHERS' MEAT.—Good stock of every description for slaughtering is exceedingly scarce, though of inferior bullocks and sheep there may be said to be a glut. Calves are worth from 40s to 50s each. Pigs are in great demand at from 9½d to 10d per lb. The wholesale butchers are selling beef at from 1½d to 2½d, and mutton at from 2d to 3d, according to quality. The following is Mr. Long's report of sales:—Since my last report, the cattle market has continued glutted, and very low prices have ruled. I have sold during the week, 91 head at £4 12s., and 113 head at £5 10s. There has been a full supply of sheep, the greater portion inferior. I sold a flock of 1200 very small inferior ewes at 5s 6d, and a flock of 800 middling quality ewes at 8s 6d. I believe the tendency of the market is decidedly upwards, and that good stock will meet with a fresh demand at good prices.

POULTRY AND DAIRY PRODUCE.—Fowls 4s 6d to 5s 6d, ducks 7s to 10s, geese 10s to 14s, turkeys 12s to 20s, pigeons 2s, wild ducks 6s per couple. Roasting pigs 7s to 8s each. Glenlee fresh butter 3s 6d, salt 3s, other dairies 2s to 2s 6d; cheese 1s 2d to 1s 3d, bacon hams 11d to 1s, lard 9d to 10d per lb. Eggs 1s 6d to 1s 9d per dozen.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes 15s to 20s, onions 60s to 70s per cwt. Cabbages 6s to 10s, cauliflowers 4s to 10s, lettuces 1s to 2s 6d, turnips 2s 6d to 4s, celery 5s to 8s, leeks 1s to 2s 6d, parsnips 4s to 5s carrots 4s to 5s, pumpkins 6s to 14s, per dozen or dozen bunches as the case may be. Green peas 12s to 16s per bushel.

FRUITS.—Oranges 1s 1d to 1s 4d, Lisbon lemons 1s 3d, to 1s 6d, citrons 6d, to 9d, bananas 2s 0d to 2s 6d (Rio fruit), pumpkins 6s to 12s per dozen. Loquats 5s to 9s per basket.

FORAGE.—Hay has arrived in considerable quantities, and a corresponding reduction has taken place in price, being now quoted at from £9 to £15 per ton, straw £6 to £8 per ton, maize 6s to 6s 9d per bushel, green food 1s to 1s 9d per dozen bundles.

BARK.—£10 to £10 10s per ton.

HORSES.—Burt, Hassall, and Co. report a good amount of business has been transacted in the horse trade during the week, chiefly for the New Zealand market. A draft of forty-seven head, from the stud of Messrs. Rouse, averaged £18 each. The chestnut stallion St. Patrick was sold for £210 guineas. The bay stallion Waverley, sire of Sportsman, Veno, &c., was knocked down to R. Fawcett, Esq., for 380 guineas, after some spirited competition. Many first-class gig and saddle horses have been disposed of privately at from £35 to £40 each for saddle, and from £50 to £60 each for gig. The market is still very bare of the best description of broken in stock.—Mr. S. Wooller, of the Bull's Head Horse Repository, George-street, reports the horse market as having been a little more active this week than the last few weeks. There has been a good demand for horses and mares, but the supply has not been quite sufficient for the demand. The prices realized this week for good draught horses, £50 to £70; light cart horses £30 to £45; gig and carriage horses, £30 to £50; good saddle horses, £15 to £25; inferior stock, £8 and upwards.—Mr. Martyn reports that the transactions of the week have been attended with similar results to the preceding one, viz., dull sales at low figures. No really first-class stock has been offered, and most of the purchases effected have been in mares for the New Zealand markets.

LABOUR MARKET.

WE have no fresh emigrant ships to report this week.

The demand for good agricultural and pastoral servants still continues brisk, notwithstanding the thousands that have been added to our population during the past twelve months; a circumstance which evidently proves the correctness of our statements,—that the wants of this colony are unlimited for thorough Farm Labourers, who are sober and industrious, and for men accustomed to the care of sheep and cattle; and, more especially, for such as pay their own passage money, and are willing to hire for 12 months on their first arrival in this country.

It was clearly the long scarcity of such labour which caused the great rise in rents and provisions, but we hope shortly to witness a change. Only let us have a large and continuous influx of labour of the above description—well selected, for the cultivation of our many thousand acres of rich land now lying comparatively unproductive around us, and then this colony will not need to import the necessaries of life, but will commence exporting to advantage, besides meeting its own wants.

Mechanics' Wages are still without change, indeed whilst living in Sydney is necessarily so expensive, it does not appear likely that their wages can come down. The following are about the current rates:—

TOWN WAGES.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Bookbinders, according to competency, per week, from		2 10 0	to	4 0 0
Printing work, per week, from		3 0 0		3 6 0
Compositors on the "stab"		4 0 0		
Herald, Morning Paper.—Long primer, brevier, and nonpareil—equalised to 1s 8d per 1000, and 1s 9d per hour overtime. The *Empire's* rates are about the same. At these rates men can earn, according to competency, per week, from		5 0 0		6 0 0
Painters	per day	0 10 0		0 12 0
Plumbers		0 12 0		0 15 0
Carpenters		0 12 0		0 16 0
Coopers		0 10 0		0 12 0
Joiners		0 14 0		0 16 0
Plasterers		0 16 0		1 0 0
Ditto labourers		0 10 0		0 14 0
Bricklayers		0 18 0		
Ditto labourers		0 10 0		0 12 0
Masons		0 15 0		0 16 8
Ditto labourers		0 10 0		
Quarrymen		0 16 0		0 18 0
Blacksmiths		0 8 4		0 14 0
Carters		0 7 4		0 9 0
Male servants	per annum	£30 to £40		

(If without board, £1 per week more.)

Cooks	£40	£60	per ann., and found
Grooms	40	50	„ „
Gardeners	35	45	„ „
General female servants	18	26	„ „
Cooks	26	30	„ „
Laundresses	26	30	„ „
Housemaids	18	20	„ „
Nursemaids	18	20	„ „

COUNTRY WAGES.

The rations are—Flour 8 lbs. to 12 lbs.; meat 10 lbs. to 14 lbs.; sugar, 2 lbs.; tea, ¼ lb., weekly.

Farm labourers	£30	to £35	per ann., with rations
Ditto married couples	40	50	„ „
Hutkeepers	20	25	„ „
Shepherds	25	30	„ „
Stockmen	40	50	„ „
Bullock drivers	40	50	„ „

SEAMEN'S WAGES.

	per month	
Coasting	£6 0 0	
England	6 0 0	7 0 0
Great Britain, by way of India & China	8 0 0	
New Zealand	6 0 0	6 10 0
Steamers' seamen	7 0 0	
Ditto firemen	13 0 0	
Ditto trimmers	10 0 0	
Whalers, A.S.	120th lay.	
Ditto, O.S.	140th lay.	

W. B. HAIGH, Immigrants' Labour Agent, 43, Pitt-street North, adjoining Mort and Co.'s Auction Rooms.
Sydney, July 14, 1855.

PRICES OF SECURITIES.

THE Market for Shares in public Companies has been quiet during the past week, and prices are the same. Government Debentures, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable here or in London at the option of the purchaser, interest half-yearly, and the principal in 5 years, have been sold at from 7 to 8 per cent. discount—equal to about 7 per ct. premium for the money invested.

20,000 out of the 25,000 Shares of the New Sydney Insurance Company have been applied for, the remaining 5000 being reserved for allotment to new insurers with the Company, during the first six months.

	Div. per Ann. last declared	Paid up. Share	Prices
Bank of N. S. Wales	10 per cent.	£20	£30
Commercial Bank	20 „	25	£39 cum. div.
Austral. Jt. Sk. Bank	10 „	£10	£11 cum div.
Bank of Australasia	20 „	40	None offered.
Union Bank of Aust.	30 „	25	} 100 per ct. prem.
*		2 10s.	
Gas Light Company	10 „	£6 & £4	£3 & £2 pm. cum div.
A.S. Navigation Co.	7 „	20	£19 to £20. cum. div.
S. & M. S. Pac. Co.	„	£20	
Genl. Assurance Co.	15 „	5	£7 to £7 10s. cum. div
N. S. W. Marine Co.	10 „	2	£2 15s. to £3.
Sydney Railway Co. Ditto	} 5 per ct. Int.	£5 £3	} 5 per ct. pm.
Sydney Exchange Co.		£10	£10
Bathurst Cop. Min. Co.		5	
Ophir Cop. Mining C.		4 5 2	
Newcastle C.&C. Co.		14 10s.	par.
Carangara Copper Mining Company		£1	
Turon Golden Ridge		1	
Great Nugget Vein	5 per ct.	1	
		10s.	
Wentworth Gold Co.		£10	£10.
N. S. W. Gov. Deben.	5¼d. diem In. 2¾d.		8 per cent. dis.
New Zealand ditto	7 p.c. per ann.		
Bank of Victoria	10 per cent.	15	£20
Gee. & Mel. Rail. Co.	£5 8& 10 pc. Int.	£12	par.
Mel. Mt. Alex. & Mur. River Railway Co.	£5 & 8 pr ct.	£12 10	par.
Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Ry. Co.		£50	par.

* With bonus of 18½ per cent. 30th September, making 28½ per cent. per annum.

The prices of shares include the dividends from the last payment.

Mortgages are negotiated at interest of from 6 per cent. per annum upwards.

N.B.—The Share List, with full particulars, may be had upon application to Mr. Barton.

W. BARTON, George-street,
July 13, 1855. Opposite the Bank of N. S. Wales.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

RETAIL MARKETS.—7TH JULY.

POULTRY.—Geese, 12s to 16s each; hen turkeys, 12s to 15s each; cock ditto, 15s to 30s each; ducks, 12s to 20s per pair; fowls, 8s to 15s per ditto; fine pullets and hens, 10s to 18s per ditto; eggs, 8s per dozen.

Butchers' Meat.—Beef, 6d to 9½d per lb.; mutton, 6d to 9½ ditto; veal, 7d to 1s ditto; pork, 10d to 1s 4d ditto.

Dairy produce.—Butter, imported, 3s 6d to 3s 6d per lb.; dairy, 4s to 6s 6d per ditto; milk 1s 6d per quart.

Bread.—2s the 4lb. loaf. Flour, 7d to 9d per lb.

GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKET.—7TH JULY.

Dight's Mills.—Fine flour, £50 per ton; seconds, £46 ditto; Haxall and Gallego, £50 ditto; bran, 3s 6d per bushel; wheat bought at 20s to 22s.

W. Degraves and Co.'s Mills.—Fine flour, £50 per ton; seconds £48; Chilian, £50; Haxall and Gallego, £50; bran, 4s per bushel.

Fulton and Smith's Mills.—Fine flour, £50 per ton; seconds, £48; bran, 3s 9d to 4s per bushel; wheat bought at from 19s to 20s.

HAY MARKET.—7TH JULY.

Our market opened steadily this week, and the prices which we quoted in our last circular have been fully maintained throughout.

To-day prices ruled firmly as follows:—Best trussed hay, £13 10s to £14 per ton; second quality, ditto, £12 to £12 10s ditto; straw, nominal.

Quotations as follows:—Best hay, well trussed, £13 10s to £10 per ton; second class, £12 to £13 ditto; straw, £8 ditto. Average number of loads daily, forty-five.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.—7TH JULY.

The markets for both sheep and cattle opened heavily at the beginning of the week, but an increased demand sprang up towards the end. There is no change in prices.

GEELONG COMMERCIAL.—7th July.

Gold has fallen again during the week to £3 18s. 3d., with a prospect of a further reduction.

In produce and supplies there is scarcely any alteration.

Fine flour, £50 for colonial; £46 to £48 for Chilian; seconds, none; bran, 3s 10d to 4s; wheat, 19s to 21s; and for prime seed, 25s; oats, 10s 3d to 10s 6d; seed ditto, 10s 6d to 11s; maize, 8s to 9s; cracked ditto, 12s 6d to 13s; potatoes, £26 to £28 per ton; three-bushel sacks, 16s to 17s per dozen; woolpacks, 4s 6d; twine, 1s to 1s 2d; bottled ale, 9s; porter, 12s; draught ale, £10 to £11; Truman's XX porter, £6 to £6 6s; hysonskin tea, £4 to £4 15s; congou, £7; Zebu sugar, £20; Pampanga, £30 to £33; Mauritius, £32 to £36; Sydney pieces, £10 to £50; loaf, £50; Barratt's tobacco, 3s; Kerr's, 1s 6d; keg, 10d to 1s; sheepwash, 10d to 1s; cigars, No. 2, £5 10s; No. 3, £2 5s; Liverpool soap, £35; colonial, £44; sperm candles, none; patent ditto, 3s to 3s 3d; tallow, 7¼d to 8d; good English cheese, 1s 9d to 2s; colonial, 1s 6d; bacon and hams, 1s 3d to 1s 6d, and very scarce; hay, Van Diemen's Land, £12, and no sale; other hay, £10 to £13, dull; not pressed, £10 to 12; coals, colonial, £2 17s 6d; English, 55s to 60s.

The stock market still continues dull, at the following rates:—Superior draught horses, £60 to £80; second class, £35 to £50; inferior, unsaleable; good hacks, £30 to £45; inferior, unsaleable; working bullocks, good, £30 to £35 per pair; inferior, £15 to £25; fat cattle, £10 to £14, and scarce; smaller kinds, £8 to £9; fat wethers, 20s to 24s, for first quality and weight; horse carts and drays, £20 to £20; bullock drays, £30; spring carts and drays, £28 to £30

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 14.—Carbon, American schooner, 300 tons, Captain Sampson, from Melbourne the 5th instant, in ballast. Captain, agent.

July 14.—Sarah, brig, 169 tons, Captain J. Simpson, from Port Fairy the 8th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Stewart and family (6), Mr. and Mrs. M'Donald and family (5), Mrs. Wilson. Willis, Merry, and Co., agents.

July 15.—Algerine, brig, 160 tons, Captain Clough, from Auckland the 22nd June. Passengers—Mrs. Clough and child, Mr. Thorn, Miss Delsbury. Smith, Campbell, and Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.

July 14.—City of Sydney (s.), for Melbourne.
July 16.—Bolton, for Callao.
July 15.—Wizard, for South Sea Islands.
July 15.—Emily Jane, for Melbourne.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Duke of Wellington, Coquette, and Bertha, for South Sea Islands; Moa, for Auckland; Bella Vista, for Chatham Islands.

CLEARANCES.

July 14.—Allandale, barque, 301 tons, Captain Harrison, for London. Passengers—Mrs. Harrison and child, Messrs. Walker, Matbone, Falconer, and 6 in the steerage.

July 14.—Moa, brig, 237 tons, Captain Thompson, for Auckland. Passengers—Mr. J. Robertson, and Master Robertson.

July 14.—Bella Vista, barque, 178 tons, Captain Welsh, for the Chatham Islands. Passenger—Mr. Barker.

July 14.—Duke of Wellington, schooner, 88 tons, Captain Stemmers, for the South Seas. Passengers—7 natives.

July 14.—City of Sydney (s.), 500 tons, Captain R. T. Moodie, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Brooke, Mrs. Hillson, Miss A. Meares, Mrs. H. S. Smith child and servant, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Huff, Mrs. Harfett, Messrs. F. H. Hart, J. Pashfield, E. H. O'Hara, A. Chisholm, G. Coppin, John Campbell, J. V. Barnard, Dr. D. J. Williams, and 32 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.

July 14.—Collaroy (s.), from Morpeth, with 20 bales wool, 60 trusses hay, and sundries; Paterson (s.), from Morpeth, with 91 bags potatoes, 2 cases eggs, 42 hides, 85 dozen pumpkins, 18 bales wool, 25 bags maize, 77 bales hay, 3 bags bacon, 11 bundles skins, and sundries.

July 15.—William Buchanan, from Newcastle, with 210 tons coal.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

July 14.—Brida, for the Hawkesbury; Traveller, for Brisbane Water; Maria Louisa, for Newcastle.

IMPORTS.

July 14.—Sarah, from Port Fairy: 1000 bags wheat, 12 casks tallow, 12 tons hay, Flower, Salting, and Co.

July 15.—Algerine, from Auckland: 719 bags wheat, 900 bags potatoes, 1 package cheese, Smith, Campbell, and Co.

EXPORTS.

July 14.—Moa, for Auckland: 169 planks, 17 barrows, 6 ploughs, 30 tierces beef, 30 bundles iron, 43 bundles spades, 20 boxes pipes, 50 kegs nails, 16 casks ship chain, 100 boxes candles, 150 boxes soap, 800 sheep, 11 packages saddlery, 70 packages tea, 34 bags sugar, 38 drays and carts, 95 packages, W. Wright; 6 bales bags, M. A. Worms; 2 packages, E. and W. Paul; 25 chests tea, 100 mats sugar, A. Fairfax and Co; 1 case, Mellington Becker.

July 14.—Bella Vista, for Chatham Islands: 24 cases spirits, 16 packages L. Barber.

July 14.—Allandale, for London: 87 bales wool, Donaldson and Co; 34 bales wool, Lyall, Scott, and Co; 23 bales wool, Thacker and Co; 46 bales wool, J. B. Crisp; 63 bales wool, M. E. Murnin; 11 bales wool, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co; 1 cask glass, Mason, Brothers; 8 bales flax, Kirchner and Co; 105 casks sperm oil, 93 casks coconnut oil, 119 cwt. old iron, 32 cwt. zinc, 173 cwt. metal, 76 cwt. old sails, 176 bales wool, R. Towns and Co. Re-capitulation: 441 bales wool, 105 casks sperm oil, 93 casks cocoanut oil, 119 cwt. old iron, 32 cwt. zinc, 173 cwt. metal, 76 cwt. old sails, 8 bales flax, 1 cask glass, 3 bags tortoiseshell.

July 14.—City of Sydney (s.), for Melbourne: 41 hogsheads, 240 cases brandy, 4 casks cocoanut oil, Jencken, Barber, and Co; 2 bales, Favanc and Gwynn; 100 casks butter, 11 hogsheads brandy, Da Pass Ellis and Co; 100 bags flour, 120 bags bran, Berkelman and Bato; 100 casks butter, H. Clarke; 330 bags flour, Hayes and Son; 5 hogsheads brandy, M. A. Worms; 30 kegs nails, 1 keg shot, T. Woolley; 65 boxes candles, 1 case, S. Maurice and Co; 300 boxes candles, 7 casks oil, Certaulet, Reubens, and Co; 2 cases, Sands and Kenny; 33 bundles shovels, 1 cask, Iredale and Co; 4 bells, 5 mortars pestles, P. N. Russell and Co; 7 casks fruit, 1 case eggs, T. Neads; 4 boxes eggs, 1 bag hams, Davies; 2 cases eggs, Williams; 3 bales blankets, Johnson; 5 cases 1 bundle plants, J. Baptist; 1 parcel, Vidian; 1 cask 1 keg, A. S. N. Co; 6 casks, 1 case fruit, T. Beck; 1 case, R. and E. Tooth; 1 horse, G. Coppin; 70 casks, 6 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 1 box, Order.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For the S. S. Islands.—By the Bertha, and Duke of Wellington, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

For Auckland.—By the Moa, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

For London.—By the Allandale, this evening at 6; and by the Walter Hood, to-morrow, at noon.

For Port Cooper.—By the Gratitude, this day at noon.

Mails per the Marco Polo.—The Mail by this contract packet for the United Kingdom via Melbourne, will be closed on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at noon. In pursuance of an official report having been made to the Post Office Department, that the May Mail from Great Britain would be brought by the clipper ship Donald M'Kay, it is stated, for the information of the public, that she is under contract to convey a Mail on her return voyage to the United Kingdom.

Custom House.—Entered outwards, July 11: Walter Hood, ship, 800 tons, Captain Sprout, for London.

The Carbon, which arrived here yesterday from Melbourne, left that port for Chili, on the 5th instant. On the morning of the 10th instant, when in latitude 42° S., longitude 158° E., it was discovered that the vessel had sprung a leak, and on examination, was found to have above three feet water in her hold; both pumps were then set to work, and finding that by having them constantly going they could barely keep her free, Captain Sampson thought it advisable to bear up for this port.

The Sarah, which arrived on Saturday morning from Port Fairy, has made an excellent run of 5 days, which is remarkably quick for this season of the year. She does not report any vessels at that port for Sydney.

The Algerine, from Auckland, has had a tedious passage of 22 days, having experienced very heavy southerly gales. She does not report having seen any vessels, but she brings a few days later intelligence from Auckland.

The ship signalled to the southward yesterday was the William Buchanan, from Newcastle. A brig was also off the Heads last night, supposed to be the Brothers.

The Walter Hood.—This favourite clipper ship will take her departure to-morrow for London, and it is more than probable that judging from her previous passages, she will be home earlier than any ship leaving the colonies at the present time. Her last trip was performed in 73 days, which is the quickest yet made from this port. She being in excellent trim, a better opportunity could not be afforded for forwarding letters,—her mail will close at noon to-morrow; but it is necessary that all letters forwarded by her should be specially marked.

NEWCASTLE.

COASTERS INWARDS.

July 14.—Adolphus, and Frederick Griffiths.

The Launceston has not yet arrived, nor is in sight from the signal station.

AUCKLAND.

DEPARTURES.

June 20.—Primo, for Honolulu.
June 22.—Fullerton, for Melbourne.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

The following is a list of Arrivals and Departures, in and from the Port of Sydney, from 1st June to the 15th July, 1855, showing an excess of arrivals over departures from 1st January, 1855, of 10,770.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Where from.	No. of Passengers.
June.			
3.	Miamo	Melbourne	—
4.	Telegraph (s.)	Melbourne	113
	Mary and Rose	Melbourne	1
	Eucalyptus	Talcahuano	—
5.	Bertha	South Sea Islands	7
	Tasmania (s.)	Hobart Town	41
6.	Francis	Melbourne	5
	L'Uni	Bordeaux	—
	Heather Bell	Auckland	19
	Lizzie Webber	Launceston	9
	Bonnie Doon	Wellington, N. Z.	14
	Dammaris	Geelong	3
	Don Juan	Melbourne	—
7.	Great Britain	London	8
8.	Paterson (s.)	Cork	1
	Elizabeth Ann	Auckland	1
	Hellespont (s.)	Melbourne	23
9.	Wonga Wonga (s.)	Melbourne	56
	Duke of Wellington	Port Nicholson	3
10.	Diana	Talcahuano	—
	Experiment	Chatham Islands	5
11.	Wizard	South Sea Islands	21
12.	Yarra Yarra (s.)	Melbourne	47
	James Franklyn	San Francisco	10
13.	Emma	Hobart Town	10
	Harvest Home	Southampton	7
15.	Waratah (s.)	Melbourne	16
	Golden Era	Liverpool	418
	Telegraph (s.)	Melbourne	97
16.	William Alfred	Wellington (N Z.)	8
	Ann Mary	South Sea Islands	—
19.	Wonga Wonga (s.)	Melbourne	68
	Phœnician	London	12
	Asa Packer	London	24
20.	Wanderer	Melbourne	10
21.	Velox	New Plymouth	—
	Clarendon	Valparaiso	—
	Comet	Auckland	2
22.	Mary W.	San Francisco	13
	William Denny (s.)	Auckland	36
	Hellespont (s.)	Melbourne	38
23.	Tasmania (s.)	Hobart Town	26
	Yarra Yarra (s.)	Melbourne	47
	Moa	Auckland	13
26.	Wanderer	Auckland	—
	Mariner	Melbourne	—
27.	Waratah (s.)	Melbourne	65
	Gratitude	Port Cooper	1
	Ann	Hobart Town	—
	Colonist	Melbourne	—
28.	Varoon	London	7
	Golden Spring	Melbourne	—
	Emma	Melbourne	—
	Emily Jane	Melbourne	—
	Montezuma	Melbourne	—
	Cyclone	Launceston	1
	Pet	Hongkong	—
	Wave	Geelong	4
	Governor-General (s.)	Melbourne	62
29.	Telegraph (s.)	Melbourne	74
	Baren Willem	Liverpool	26
	Vulture	Nelson, N.Z.	10
July.			
1.	Sea Nymph	Chatham Islands	2
	M. A. Jones	San Francisco	16
	Oberon	South Sea Islands	4
	Theresa	Talcahuano, S A.	—
2.	Royal Sovereign	Whaling voyage	—
	Venture	Wanganui, N.Z.	4
	Wonga Wonga (s.)	Melbourne	99
	Jackin	Talcahuano, S.A.	—
4.	Dragon	Feejee Islands	24
5.	Georges	New York	110
	Blenheim	Southampton	307
	William	Launceston	—
6.	Alice Brown	Hobart Town	—
	Storm Bird	Georgia, N.S.	—
7.	Garland	Conception Bay, S.A.	—
8.	Sea Gull	South Sea Islands	3
	Yarra Yarra (s.)	Melbourne	78
	Phoebe	Launceston	—
	Hashemy	Melbourne	—
	Black Dog	South Sea Islands	—
	Cheetah	Wellington, N. Z.	6
9.	Tasmania (s.)	Hobart Town	25
9.	Dart	Melbourne	1
	City of Sydney (s.)	Melbourne	43
	Governor General (s.)	Melbourne	30
10.	Content	Melbourne	—
	Hargraves	Launceston	1
11.	H.M.S. Juno	On a cruise	—
13.	Telegraph (s.)	Melbourne	58
14.	Carbon	Melbourne	—
	Sarah	Port Fairy	16
15.	Algerine	Auckland	4
			2313
	From 1st January to 1st June		16,712
			19,055

DEPARTURES.

Date. 1855	Name of Vessel.	Where bound.	No. of Passengers.
June			
2.	Montezuma	Melbourne	—
	Waratah (s.)	Melbourne	103
	Emerald	Ceylon	—
3.	William Denny (s.)	Auckland	45
	Ocean Chief	Liverpool	28
	Waterwitch	Nelson (N.Z.)	—
	Dart	Melbourne	1
	Yarrow	Auckland	2
5.	Polly	Launceston	—
	Brighton	Newcastle	—
6.	Telegraph (s.)	Melbourne	185
	Workington	Otago (N. Z.)	2
	Souvenir	South Sea Islands	—
7.	Beatrice	Callao	7
	Emily Hort	South Sea Islands	—
8.	Scotia	London	49
	Uncle Tom	Talcahuano (S. A.)	—
	Australian	South Seas	—
	Mountain Maid	Wellington (N. Z)	—
	Victoria Packet	Melbourne	—
	Douglas	Melbourne	—
	Rosebud	Wanganui (N. Z.)	—
	Matoaka	Ceylon	2
	Fawn	Melbourne	—
	Camilla	Otago (N. Z.)	—
	Gazelle	Wellington (N. Z)	7
	Jessie	South Sea Islands	—
	Tasmania (s)	Hobart Town	21
	Wonga Wonga (s.)	Melbourne	51
	Callender	Melbourne	—
10.	Ganymede	Guam	1
11.	Bermondsey	Mauritius	1
	Pettercairn (s.)	Manila	—
	Dammaris	Batavia	—
12.	Ant (s.)	Melbourne	—
	Hellespont (s.)	Melbourne	75
13.	Yarra Yarra (s.)	Melbourne	83
	Sir John Harvey	London	27
	Despatch	Adelaide	12
	Kaffirland	Callao	2
	Heloise	Tome (S. A.)	—
	Ocean Queen	Wellington (N. Z.)	—
	Cronkbane	Guam	—
14.	John Wesley	South Sea Islands	7
	Eliza	South Seas	—
	Dart	Sambawa	—
15.	Jane	South Seas	—
	Royal Lily	Talcahuano (S. A.)	—
	Trident	Guam	—
16.	Waratah (s.)	Melbourne	61
17.	Brilliant	Melbourne	—
18.	Washington Irving	London	31
20.	Governor-General (s.)	Melbourne	93
	Telegraph (s.)	Melbourne	84
21.	Veloz	Valparaiso	—
22.	Amaranth	Mauritius	—
	Ocean Queen	Callao	—
	Dionysia Catharina	Batavia	—
	Margaret	Geelong	—
	Charlotte	Sourabaya	—
	Rebecca	Melbourne	—
	Rose Ellis	Valparaiso	1
	Favourite	South Sea Islands	—
	Himalaya	Singapore	—
23.	Wonga Wonga	Melbourne	98
	Europa	Manila	1
	Alice	South Sea Islands	1
	Phœnix (s.)	Singapore	7
24.	Gipsy	Akyab	—
	Dora	Melbourne	—
	Eucalyptus	Hobart Town	—
	Elizabeth	Warrnambool	—
25.	Sophia	Tahiti	1
	Polly	Launceston	—
26.	Hydrographe	New Caledonia	—
	Sultana	New Caledonia	—
27.	Tasmania (s.)	Hobart Town	9
	Yarra Yarra (s.)	Melbourne	84
	Speedy	London	27
	Thames	Taranaki (N.Z.)	—
	Emma	Guam	—
	Caernarvon	South Seas	—
	Berhampore	Akyab	—
	Monsoon	Guam	—
28.	Iron Prince (s.)	Guam	1
	Lizzie Webber	Launceston	5
	Maria	Tahiti	12
	Lucie	Dieppe	15
	Heather Bell	Auckland	9
	Don Juan	New Plymouth (N.Z.)	3
30.	City of Sydney (s.)	Melbourne	69
	William Denny (s.)	Auckland	49
	Hirondelle	Melbourne	—
	Ocean Wave	Guam	—
	Asiatic	Calcutta	1
July			
1.	Sir John Harvey	London, resumed voyage	—
3.	Governor General (s)	Melbourne	61
	Archimedes	Valparaiso	2
	Mary and Rose	Melbourne	—
	Harp	Melbourne	—
	Wanderer	Melbourne	—
4.	Telegraph (s.)	Melbourne	41
	Francis	Adelaide	—
	L'Uni	Valparaiso	—
5.	Peru	Callao	5
	Richard and William	Guam	1
6.	Petronella	China and Tanna	—
7.	Wonga Wonga (s.)	Melbourne	62
	Rose of Sharon	Calcutta	11
	Comet	Auckland	—
	Gipsey Queen	Bombay	—
8.	General de Steurs	Sourabaya	1
	Diana	Java	—
9.	William Alfred	Wellington, N.Z.	5
10.	Loodianah	Hongkong	—
	Thalestris	Calcutta	—
11.	Acheron	London	12
	Bonnie Doon	Moreton Bay	12
	Yarra Yarra (s.)	Melbourne	55
12.	John Ormerod	Valparaiso	—
	Governor-General (s.)	Melbourne	44
	Tory	Manila	—
13.	Victoria Packet	Melbourne	—
	Mariner	Melbourne	—
	Victory	Guam	—
	Tasmania (s.)	Hobart Town	10
14.	City of Sydney (s.)	Melbourne	50
	Bolton	Callao	—
15.	Wizard	South Sea Islands	1
	Emily Jane	Melbourne	—
			1697
	From 1st January to 1st June		6588
			8285

VESSELS IN HARBOUR, July 16.

SHIPS.

Baren Willem (Dutch), 1000 tons, Ritgers; Bolton, 720 tons, Brown; Blenheim, 800 tons, Shanks; Constitution, 992 tons, Trader; Great Britain, 492 tons, Pinel; Golden Era, 1556 tons, Brown; Georges (American), 701 tons, Slater; Garland (Chilian), 589 tons, Beatle; Hashemy, 593 tons, Ross; Louisa (American), 500 tons, Ross; Mason (American), 390 tons, Wilkinson; Varoon, 597 tons, Robertson; Walter Hood, 1000 tons, Sprout.

MEN OF WAR.

H.M.S. Juno, 26 guns, Freemantle; H.M.S. Torch, 6 guns, Lieutenant Chimmo.

BARQUES.

Arabian, 278 tons; Avon, 279 tons; Allandale, 301 tons, Denison; Asa Packer, 350 tons, Bloomfield; Colonist, 600 tons, Halcrow; Dragon (American), 226 tons, Dunn; Egypt, 841 tons, Walker; Eugene, 255 tons, Tutty; Egmond en Hoorne (Dutch), 786 tons, Clenzner; Harvest Home, 477 tons, Wright; Phœnician, 479 tons, Jemson; Rouble (American), 250 tons, Saunders; Sutton (American) 280 tons, Brown; Storm Bird (American), 495 tons, Small; Tuscarora, 372 tons, Smith; Woodlark, 250 tons.

BRIGS.

Alice Brown, 172 tons, Hay; Experiment (Swedish), 150 tons, Carlson; Gazelle, 154 tons, Parker; Genii, 180 tons, Davidson; Gratitude, 250 tons, Rodgers; Golden Spring, 198 tons, Moffat; Juckin (Chilian), 187 tons, Hansen; Lady Mary, 253 tons, Sewell; Moa, 237 tons, Thompson; M. A. Jones (American), 230 tons, Barnes; Montezuma, 136 tons, M'Intyre; Palermo, 134 tons, Gold; Pet, 223 tons, M'Arthur; River Chief, 178 tons, Walker; Sea Nymph, 168 tons, Elliott; Triton, 120 tons, Irvin; Telemaco (Grecian), 210 tons; Velox, 141 tons, Holford; Vulture, 164 tons, Brenner; Venture, 114 tons, Taylor; William, 121 tons How; Wanderer, 174 tons, Robbins; Sarah, 120 tons, Simpson; Content, 143 tons, Robertson; Dart, 198 tons, Wilson.

SCHOONERS, &c.

Ann Mary, 65 tons, Stammers; Ann, 92 tons, Wallace; Bertha, 70 tons, M'Donald; Blue Jacket, 110 tons, Prout; Black Dog, 142 tons, Bowles; Caroline Hort, 258 tons, Goltz; Cyclone, 89 tons, Young; Duke of Wellington, 89 tons; Emma, 81 tons, Jamieson; Emily Jane, 146 tons, Peak; Mary W. (American) 150 tons, Goold; Oberon, 49 tons, Devlin; Phœbe, 83 tons, Tobin; Reliance, 120 tons, Clark; Royal Sovereign, 150 tons, Cartwright; Sea Gull, 62 tons, M'Lemens; Sarah Ann, 138 tons, Casson; Stanhope, 110 tons, Baillie; Sea Witch, 198 tons, Caspar; Theresa (Chilian), 189 tons; Wave 98 tons, Bennett; Wizard, 93 tons, Jones; Hargraves, 196 tons, Stone; Carbon (American), 300 tons, Sampson; Cheetah, 121 tons, Joyce; Albion, 89 tons, Mein; Gipsy, 45 tons, Sheppard.

STEAMERS.

Ben Bolt, 200 tons, 80 h.p., Beal; City of Melbourne, 150 tons, 50 h.p., Knight; Hellespont, 500 tons, 80 h.p., Watts; Kiama, 250 tons, 120 h.p.; Meteor, 128 tons, 80 h.p., Fisher; Rose, 200 tons, 100 h.p.; Telegraph, 560 tons, 200 h.p., Gilmore; Thistle, 200 tons, 100 h.p.; Tamar, 200 tons, 90 h.p., Ellis; Victoria, 150 tons, 80 h.p., Poole; William, 350 tons, 120 h.p.; Washington, 180 tons, 130 h.p., Bainbridge; Waratah, 450 tons, 120 h.p.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

July.		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Morn.	High Water Even.
16	Monday	7 7	5 4	10 25	10 48

Moon—First Quarter, 5h. 34m. p.m. July 22.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

Many of the friends and admirers of Mr. R. Younge, desirous of conveying to that gentleman the high appreciation they entertain for his talents as Stage Manager and Actor, during the recent visit of G. V. Brooke, have determined to give him a Complimentary Benefit, upon which occasion Mr. J. G. Griffiths (an old and respected friend of his father) will give his gratuitous services, and appear in his favourite character of Jock Howison.

This Evening, July 16,

First night, under the present Management, of Shakspere's Comedy of AS YOU LIKE IT. Amiens, Mrs. Guerin; Jacques, Mr. R. Younge; Oliver, Mr. Holloway; Orlando, Mr. Heir; Adam, Mr. Lambert; Touchstone, Mr. W. H. Stephens; Rosalind, Miss Fanny Cathcart; Audrey, Mrs. Lambert. After the Play, a variety of Entertainments. To conclude with the Musical Comic Drama entitled CRAMOND BRIG; OR, THE GUDE MAN OF BALLANGEICH. King James, Mr. R. Younge; Jock Howison, Mr J. G. Griffiths; Tibbie Howison, Mrs. Lambert; Marion, Mrs. H. T. Craven.

A. TORNING, sole lessee.

Religious Endowment.—As advertised, a public meeting of those in favour of the total abolition of state endowments for religious purposes will be held in the long room of the Royal Hotel, this evening. The chair will be taken precisely at seven o'clock.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, JULY 16, 1855.

The imperative necessity for some reformatory measures in connection with the administration of justice has been repeatedly urged in this journal. At length this subject is before the Legislature in a tangible shape. The observations of the Judges "on the present and probable future wants of the colony in connection with the administration of justice" were published in our issue of last Wednesday, and the Moreton Bay District Court Bill—a measure prepared by the Chief Justice three years since to meet one of these wants—was read a first time the same evening. Not only the consideration of this Bill, however, but of the whole question stands over, in order that the "ways and means" may be first discussed.

Rumour states that the House will not supplement the schedule by the vote of a single farthing, unless the whole estimate for the judicial establishment is subjected to revision. We cannot deny that such a determination will be perfectly warrantable. In order to provide for the *efficient* administration of justice, a good deal of additional expense will have to be incurred for the establishment and maintenance of new machinery. And it is only fair that the Council should have an opportunity of seeing whether anything can be saved by a little judicious pruning.

It will rest with the Government to say whether the House shall be placed in a position to discuss and decide this question, as a whole, upon broad and equitable principles.

We cannot suppose that there will be any hesitation in making the necessary concession. The duty of legislating for the establishment of such tribunals of secondary rank as may be found necessary is already cast upon the House. By casting upon it at the same time the task of regulating the expenditure for the judicial establishments, the Government will place upon the representatives of the people the whole responsibility of providing such machinery as will simplify, cheapen, and accelerate the administration of justice among their constituents.

We will assume, therefore, for the present, that this course *will* be taken—that this question will not be decided by a struggle of parties, but will be seriously and carefully dealt with on its own merits.

It may be remembered that we recommended the establishment of local courts of secondary rank, like the County Courts of Great Britain, but having a jurisdiction in criminal as well as in civil cases, so as to supersede the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Requests. Of course, therefore, we are glad to find that this is precisely what the Judges have recommended. Their Honors suggest the establishment of Recorders' Courts for the County of Cumberland, and in the several districts where Circuit Courts are at present held. It is proposed that these Courts shall have jurisdiction in civil cases up to £100, and in criminal cases over all offences except capital felonies, wounding with intent to do greivous bodily harm, perjury, and one or two others. In civil cases of sufficient importance, it is proposed that there shall be the right of appeal to the Supreme Court, and that in criminal cases there shall exist the right of invoking the opinion of the Judges upon any point of difficulty by means of what is technically termed a "special case." This practice already exists in reference to cases at the Circuit Courts and Courts of Quarter Sessions. The recommendations of the different members of the Court vary to a slight extent as to details, but they are agreed as to main principles, and their plan is substantially as we have stated it. To the Recorder at Brisbane, it is proposed to give for local purposes only, all the powers of a Judge of the Supreme Court, so as to get rid of the Moreton Bay Circuit which, as the Chief Justice very truly points out, has been productive of great inconvenience by taking away a member of the Court twice in each year, for considerable periods, and at times when his presence has been peculiarly needful in Sydney.

Sir Alfred Stephen draws attention to the increased and increasing business of the Supreme Court in the following paragraph:—

> Formerly, the Judges were able to appropriate Saturdays to consultations; and not only were four *nisi prius* sittings sufficient, but there were occasionally two or three days to spare, which were devoted to conferences, or drawing Judgments, or to study. But, during the last year and the present, we have had to provide for two extra *nisi prius* sittings; and not only is every day fully occupied, but "Remanets" are common at each. The Court also sits on Saturdays; and almost invariably has a full paper, so that consultations, for more than an occasional hour, are impracticable. The Chamber Business has greatly increased. And, whereas formerly we had no Brisbane Court, and five or six days would almost always suffice on the other Circuits, eight and ten days are now common at each. In 1853, the number of new trial motions, causes tried, and actions brought, in the Supreme Court, were respectively 43, 162, and 1377. In 1854, the numbers were 83, 229, and 2276. In 1853, there 97 cases in equity, by bill, rule nisi, claim, or petition. In 1854, the number was 114. Insolvencies have increased, from 22 to 78; and the monthly present rate of increase is still greater.

It is clear that the Supreme Court can no longer get through the business unassisted. It is true that much of this pressure arises from the spinning out of all trials and arguments for which that tribunal has become famous. Prosy speeches, and wearisome discussions upon the veriest technicalities, occupy the time of the Court, and cast its business into arrear. Cases that ought not to last more than a couple of hours take a whole day; and arguments that ought not to occupy more than an hour, take three or four. But for this evil there seems no remedy. The Bar, and some members of that learned body in particular, *will* prose. The Bar of New South Wales numbers among its members men of the highest order of ability, but they have most of them far too strong a liking for the sound of their own voices. Even, however, if the progress of business could be accelerated, this is not all. Full two-thirds of the cases which are tried in the Supreme Court could be disposed of equally well by a less dignified tribunal. And for such cases *justice* requires that the mode of proceeding should be simplified and cheapened.

It is very likely that when the question comes to be discussed in Council, some of the members will advocate, as a fitting substitute for these Recorder's Courts, the appointment of one or two more Judges so that there may be more frequent sittings in Sydney, and more extended circuits. But this will not do for the public, however well it might answer for the bar. Not only should the process be simplified and cheapened, but a suitor should have the right of appearing by his attorney, as is the case at present in Courts of Requests. It is impossible to shut one's eyes to the fact that this reform may ultimately have the effect of forcing an amalgamation of the two branches of the legal profession. This, however, is a recommendation. Such a change would benefit the public without injuring the profession, for partnerships would be formed, and the work of the advocate would still be done to a great extent by those who do it now. This division of the profession into two grades is an imposition upon suitors, which nothing but the influence of personal interest in the Legislature could have maintained so long.

With most of Sir Alfred Stephen's recommendations we thoroughly concur, except his suggestion that Recorders should be permitted to practice, as barristers, in the Supreme Court. A Judge who practises in *any* Court can never command that respect and confidence which are indispensably necessary for the performance of his high functions. And he would gain but little experience by sitting as Junior Counsel in actions of assumpsit or such like proceedings. Let him devote his leisure to reading, and he will acquire far more professional knowledge. There is another point as to which, without pretending much competency to pronounce upon it, we are inclined to prefer the recommendations of the two Puisne Judges. It is, that the "Associate" of each District Judge should perform within the District the various ministerial functions of Master, Insolvency Commissioner, &c., as well as those of District Prosecutor. But we should hope to see the practice even in these departments made as simple as possible.

Against any such step as the erection of a separate Court for Equity, Insolvency, and Ecclesiastical business, we strongly protest. Relieve the Judges by the erection of these Recorders' Courts, and there will be no more business than they can very well get through. And we hope to see here some of the reforms adopted which have, after a long struggle, been carried out in Great Britain—such as the admission of equitable defences to actions at common law; and the various improvements by which so much of the fog surrounding the division of jurisdictions has been cleared away. It is remarkable, by the by, that in the Moreton Bay Court Bill, which Sir Alfred Stephen states in his published letter was prepared three years ago, his Honor provides for this very admission of equitable defences to actions at law, which is one of the late reforms by the British Parliament.

One thing which we hope the Legislature will do while they have this work on hand is to abolish the Court of Vice-Admiralty, and divide its duties among the ordinary tribunals where they may be performed upon a system more in accordance with the spirit of the age than that which is at present maintained. We have heard some talk of reforming the practice of this Court. The best reform will be to abolish it altogether.

The public were taken by surprise a week or two since by an announcement that it was the intention of a clergyman of the Church of England to apply for admission to practise at the bar of this colony. The gentleman in question is well known to the literary world as a translator and editor, and numerous classical and other works are graced by his paternity. At Oxford, it is said, he held some situation which connected him in a slight degree with the staff of the University. It now appears that previous to his entering into Holy Orders, he had pursued the study of law, and had been regularly called to the English bar. He has very recently abjured the ministerial office and returned to the legal profession. With the grounds of this vacillation, the motives and conscience of the gentleman in question, it is not our purpose to interfere, because it is not within our province to judge of individuals in matters of conscience.

But as observers and commentators on public acts, it is open to any class of persons to notice and investigate such occurrences as bear on great questions of policy whether in State or Church. And this transaction seems one of them.

We have always been led to understand, that in certain branches of the Church, those at least which pride themselves on that which they call Apostolical descent, it is held as an axiom that "*once a priest always a priest*," just as it is said of the army, "*once a captain always a captain*,"—that is, the profession sticks to the man of certain rank in it, and of this he cannot denude himself.

That this is not a mere vague opinion seems to be inferred from the privileges conferred on the clerical order. We need not go out of the bounds of the Church of England; nor need we refer to any higher authority than Judge Blackstone. That careful and judicious commentator clearly defines the peculiarities of the clerical profession, as affecting municipal privileges and exemptions. "The laws," he says, "having exempted them from almost every personal duty, they attempted an exemption from every secular tie." The personal exemptions, however, do to a great degree hold good: of these exemptions one is singular, but it marks the point in question. "A sentence of death," says Blackwood, "can never be passed upon the clergy for any number of manslaughters, bigamies, single larcenies, or other *clergyable* offences; but a layman, even a peer, may be ousted of clergy," &c. Now, we are not to suppose this peculiar privilege is likely to find claimants in this country, but such is the law of England. It marks emphatically the peculiar character of the clerical profession. "But as they have their privileges, so also they have their disabilities on account of their spiritual vocation." Clergymen are incapable of sitting in the House of Commons. Nor can they farm except under certain conditions; nor can they engage *in any manner of trade.*

As to the manner in which a man may become a clergyman there is ample instruction in the Ordination Services. The Deacon declares that he "trusts" he is "inwardly moved by the Holy Ghost to take upon him this office and ministration to serve God, for the promoting of his glory, and the edifying of his people." This is solemn enough, and few persons would, perhaps, if once taken, feel themselves at liberty to recall this pledge. We do not know by what process it can be recalled by others for such persons. The law would seem to understand that the office is permanent, whether it is or is not exercised in connection with preferment.

In this colony, it so happens that there is no preferment; but the same condition as to the separate character of a man called from secular to divine pursuits must still obtain here as in England. The deprivation or the resignation of the Bishop's license does not deprive a cleric of the Church of England of his character as one set apart from the world. And in England there are sufficient guarantees against the intrusion of unworthy persons, ordained, into official situations, to prevent such intrusion. A clergyman may, therefore, be deprived of or may resign his benefice or cure, but he is a clergyman still, and if he attempts to take up again the *active duties* of his calling without authority he is still subject to ecclesiastical rule and censure. He can, however, return to them and again hold preferment by the ordinary process. In fact, his distinguishing character remains: it is inseparable from him. And if, during a period of deprivation such a man turns his attention to secular pursuits which were prohibited during his occupation of a cure, public sentiment is sufficient to affix a mark upon him. Can, then, a clergyman rightly renounce the profession, to which he was "called by the Holy Ghost," and enter the army or navy or legal profession as a layman. If he can, what becomes of the Ordination Vows and professions? What becomes of the barrier which the laws of England interpose on the strength of them between certain secular duties and the privileged cleric? What becomes, in short, of the alleged virtue of Ordination, of the commission to "execute the office of a Deacon in the Church of God committed unto him," in the name of the Trinity? What becomes of the solemn charge to forgive and to retain sins, as the English Ordinal expresses it?

What would be the position in the eyes of the Church of Rome, of a priest of that church who should come to the Supreme Court, and require to be admitted a member of its bar? Would his Honor the Primary Judge in Equity hold that the Supreme Court was exercising a *religious* duty in admitting him? If not, can a Judge of the same Court admit on such grounds, a person who renounces his religious duties in the Church of England, in order to exercise functions renounced when he undertook those duties? The plea under which the gentleman in question was admitted appears so utterly incomprehensible, that some have wondered in silence that no demand has been made by competent authority for an explanation. They think the great body of members of the Church of England have a right to demand such an explanation. They think that those who do not belong to that community have an equal right to demand, whether the *prestige* claimed for the clergy of the Church of England has any solid foundation?

Now, it is true, they enjoy no class privileges. The Colonial law gives them no "benefit of clergy." But how does this admission to the Bar bear upon the presumed sanctity of the man admitted to Holy Orders? Is not this a protest of the very strongest kind, in addition to others that have preceded, against the assumption of the doctrine of those who are fond of boasting of the "Apostolical Succession?" Is not this a death blow to the pretended superiority of what is technically called High Church principles?

The Reverend Barrister of the Supreme Court—is he a layman or a clergyman? Can he go into Council? Can he enter as a volunteer artilleryman? Can he, in this colony, become a justice of the peace? Is he, in short, so divested of his sacred character as to be eligible for any and all secular and lay offices?

If he is so divested, we shall be glad if some one, able to cope with the anomalies, will take up the discussion of the following facts, so as to satisfy us that High Church principles, at least, are compatible with the late transactions in the Supreme Court.

It is said, that the chief actor in that transaction, came to this colony a "High Churchman," and that his chief recommendation to the late Bishop of his Church was, that he held, and had written and published in defence of the doctrine of "Apostolical Succession." It is said, that though he held no benefice in the Protestant diocese of Sydney, he has yet taken oaths of obedience to the late Bishop of that diocese and his successors—and, therefore, is, at this moment, under an oath of obedience to the present occupant of the diocese. This may be mis-stated, but this is what is believed, on apparently respectable authority. If such a person can throw up his orders, can he *now* believe in Apostolical Succession? If he does believe in it, how does he stand in the Court of Conscience?

The present Bishop of Sydney is said not to believe in that doctrine, as held by those called High Churchmen. In his installation discourse, he said as much. He, therefore, would not, perhaps, think the more of it, from the way in which it has been treated by this incumbent of that Succession. And thus, we may suppose, a triumph has been gained against the doctrine through the conduct of one of its defenders.

Nor is this all. It is in the recollection of the readers of this journal, how, a few years ago, two clergymen of the Church of England, who seceded to that of Rome, were stripped of their characters as clergymen, as was supposed at that time by some, for that act. The then Bishop of Sydney sent two of his priests, High Churchmen, who demanded the Letters of Orders which the seceders held, and so, as was thought by the Bishop's party, they were stripped of their sacred character. It has been said that others of the English clergy, not high churchmen, protested against this act, as suicidal and irregular, they believing that as the Ordination Service alleges the power given is from the "Holy Ghost," none but that Sacred Spirit can dissolve the sacred obligation. But the High Church bishop and High Church clergy declared in the face of the world that English Orders can be laid aside—and now we have another High Church clergyman declaring that, for the sake of the fees and perquisites of the bar, he does openly lay aside his apostolic office and succession—and the Judges receive him, as a new sovereign from their own mint, under the plea, that the legal office is a *sacred or religious office!*

No opinion that can be offered by an individual on this subject can be regarded as binding upon others; but still it will, probably, be held by more than one, that whatever be the real claims of the intelligent, hard-working, consistently-pious ministers of the Church of England to the reverence and respect of the community, there is an end to the pretensions of the High Church party. For, even admitting that the act of one or of a few does not bind the whole, yet it is demonstrated, that there may be either great insincerity or duplicity in the adoption of the opinions of that party, and it certainly cannot add to its renown, to see such an evidence of its defence. What advantage, in a *religious* or *sacred* point of view, the legal profession is to derive from it, it is not for us to surmise. But it may be said, not uncharitably, that one who has trifled with solemn obligations, and in defiance of a canon to which he has bound his observance by an oath, who within a few days of his metamorphosis officiated in all the outward semblance of the section of the Church to which he professed to belong, can confer but little dignity or respect upon his new vocation.

A Fair Proposal.—The stipend of a minister of the Scotch Church is often paid partly in grain, as witness the following colloquy related by Dr. Alton:—"William, you must bring me better grain; I can't sell it, it is so bad." "It's just what the land produces, sir, and ha'e naething else to gi'e." "But, then, you are a bad farmer, William, you must farm better." "Tut, sir! tut, sir! that's no civil, I'll no tak' that off your han'; I attend your kirk, an' you gi'e just what the land produces, an' I dinna fin' faut, I dinna tell you that you are a bad preacher, although you tell me I am a bad farmer; but if I was to step into the Burgher meeting house, I might get baith bigger measure, and corn better dighted. If ye'll ca' the weak corn an' cauf out o' your sermons, I'll put my corn anes mair thro' the fannels."

SUMMARY

BY THE

WALTER HOOD AND MARCO POLO.

Sydney Morning Herald Office,
July 16th, 1855.

Our last summary of news for Europe was dated June 2nd ultimo, and prepared for transmission by the ships Ocean Chief, Boomerang, and Blue Jacket. The Ocean Chief sailed hence direct; the Boomerang was a contract mail packet, and letters and newspapers were transmitted from Sydney to Melbourne, the port of her departure. By the Blue Jacket our advices were to be forwarded to the United Kingdom via Ceylon. By the Walter Hood, which is announced to sail to-morrow, direct for London, and also by the contract packet Marco Polo, whose mails for the United Kingdom via Melbourne (where that ship now lies) will close at the Sydney General Post Office on Wednesday next, our *abrégé* of New South Wales affairs will be forwarded.

We have been advised that various of the Postmasters in the towns and districts of the interior cannot apprise residents, who may be desirous to forward letters to England by ships lying at Melbourne, of the postal charges. By the Postmaster-General no official notice, in respect to these charges, seems to have been published. We therefore state, for the information of country residents, that letters for the United Kingdom intended for transmission by a ship about to sail from Melbourne, will be chargeable with the ordinary postage only, if the vessel be a "contract mail-packet;" but otherwise the inter-colonial postage, (3d. not exceeding half an ounce; 6d. not exceeding one ounce; 1s. not exceeding two ounces; and 6d. for every additional half, or fraction, of an ounce) must be paid here.

The proceedings of the Legislative Council since the opening of the session on the 5th ultimo, although, as yet, unproductive of any material results, afford indications of the intended policy of our new Governor-General, Sir William T. Denison, and betokening signs of the course which the representative members of the Council appear determined to pursue. His Excellency, in his inaugural speech upon opening the session, discarding the precedents of British regal and colonial vice-regal speeches, presents, for the consideration of the Legislature, a document, copied (as an inter-colonial contemporary observes) "more closely from the style of the Emperor of the French, and the President of the United States, than from that of the Sovereign of the British Empire." In fullness and elaboration, yet in succinctness, as regards the reference to each successive topic, Sir William Denison's first speech to the Legislative Council must claim a favourable status in those archives wherein viceregal messages are deposited. His Excellency, in explaining the reasons for some delay in calling the Council together, observed that the bearing of several measures of importance which he should have to submit for its consideration was—whether as regarded their action upon the colony's material prosperity, or upon the character and habits of the people—such as to require the most careful consideration of the principles upon which they are based, and of the mode in which effect is to be given to these principles.

His Excellency commenced by stating, that of all the subjects which had been pressed upon the attention of the Government, that to which he attached most importance was *Education*. His Excellency, in reference to this topic, said:—

> It is impossible to exaggerate the effect for good or for evil which will be produced upon the future of this colony by the character of the instruction given to the rising generation. Much has been done by the wise munificence of the Legislature in endowing institutions such as the University with its affiliated Colleges, and the Sydney Grammar School; but these can hardly be expected to produce their proper fruit, unless the seed of education be sown in the primary schools, and ample means provided for the instruction of the whole mass of the population. It is with a view to the introduction of a system which will keep pace with the requirements of a rapidly increasing population, and which will afford to the youth of the colony the means of qualifying themselves to take that share in the administration of the Government to which, as natives, they have a right to look forward, that I am prepared to submit a measure for your consideration, which, while enforcing upon the people the paramount duty of educating their children, will place in their own hands ample means of meeting all the expenses which a perfect and comprehensive system of education must involve; reserving to the Government only such powers as may be necessary to guarantee the character and ability of the agents employed.

The second topic (which, however, had no connexion with the educational system referred to in the above passage) was the principle of local action amongst the people themselves; which, whilst it is the foundation of the educational measure, may, as his Excellency thinks, be very beneficially applied to many matters which have been hitherto placed under the control of the Government, and the funds for which, though exclusively local in their application, have been derived from the general revenue. His Excellency observed:

> It must be obvious that the control which it may be in the power of the Government to exercise over agents scattered throughout a country comprising an area of upwards of 350,000 square miles cannot be of a very effective description; even were the means of communication as good as they are notoriously bad, the supervision which the Government could exercise would be limited in amount and defective in character, and would in all cases, where unity of system or of action is not required, be most beneficially replaced by some system of local management. With these views I recommend to your special consideration a measure which, under the name of a Bill for promoting the public health, is, in point of fact, an enactment conferring upon the inhabitants of towns a system of local organization for certain purposes bearing not only on their sanitary condition, but on their comfort and convenience. This municipal system is based, of course, upon the principle that the funds applied to local purposes shall be raised by local assessment.

His Excellency then proceeded to say that this principle might be most beneficially acted upon with regard to the roads of the colony. In respect to the constructing and maintaining the great lines of thoroughfare in every direction, Sir William said:—

> This is a work of peculiar importance in a country like New South Wales, for where nature has done so little to facilitate the intercourse between one portion of the country and another, science and art must be called upon to establish those means of ready communication, without which no country can possibly attain to any high pitch of prosperity—I may almost say of civilization. Past experience has proved the utter inadequacy of the common macadamized road to meet the daily increasing demand for transport of every kind; and it is therefore obvious that, as the means of water carriage are in this colony so very limited, recourse must be had to an extensive system of railways, by which the country must be covered as with a network, so that, eventually, every settler may hope to be within a reasonable distance of one of those main arteries of transport. Contemplating, however, as I do, this very extensive development of the railway system, I am not prepared to adopt for this colony a mode of construction which, by involving an inordinate expenditure upon the original formation of the roads, must of course limit the distance over which it will be in the power of the colony to extend them. This expensive system of construction is necessary where high rates of speed are required, but by limiting the speed to ten or twelve miles per hour, by employing the material which nature has placed at our disposal, by eschewing every expense which has not economy for its ultimate object, it will, I believe, be possible to bring the cost of the road within such narrow limits as will enable the colony in the course of some few years to reckon the number of miles of railway by thousands.

The next topics of interest were:—1. The stoppage of our regular monthly steam communication with England. 2. A suggestion as to the adoption here of the Van Diemen's Land system of immigration, as being "better adapted to the circumstances of this colony than that which has been and is still in force." 3. His Excellency's hope of being able to lay before the Council, during the present session, a Bill embodying all the principles which are essential to a proper system of prison discipline. 4. The steps taken by Sir William in respect to the works in progress for the defence of the harbour and city of Sydney. 5. His Excellency's intention to bring before the Council a Bill for establishing a general system of Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages; and, also, one to make legislative provision for the settlement of the law with reference to marriage. 6. The announcement of the completion of the buildings of the Sydney branch of the Royal Mint, the erection of the machinery, and the commencement of the process of coinage.

The last, but certainly not the least important topic, was the estimates of expenditure (supplementary for the current year, and full for 1856). In reference to this topic, his Excellency was but brief in his remarks. He said—

> The principle affirmed by the Council in the last session, that the charge for public works, in the benefit arising from which posterity participates, should be met by means of loans, will of course have the effect of modifying most materially the financial system of the colony. It is therefore desirable that you should have before you such a clear exposition of the expenditure as well as of the revenue, as will enable you to judge of the necessity and propriety of the measures which it will be my duty to recommend for adoption, in order to enable the Government to meet the various demands made upon it. The reaction consequent upon the unexampled development of the commercial transactions of this and the adjoining colonies, has of course produced an injurious effect upon the revenue; I rejoice however to believe, that the depression is but of a temporary character, and has been less felt by, and has therefore been less injurious to, New South Wales, than to the other Australian colonies.

It will thus be seen that the inaugural speech of the Governor-General referred to matters of the utmost importance; but in the debate which ensued on the moving of the address in reply, it at once became evident that there was an indisposition on the part of the leading representative members to enter, during the last session of the present Council's existence, into the discussion (with the view to their immediate settlement) of broad and comprehensive questions of policy, involving many new and important principles upon which very conflicting opinions exist. The (with us) unprecedented motion for an adjournment of the debate was made by Mr. Darvall, and supported by several members, on the ground that an elaborate address into which were imported matters of such varied and weightly character, ought not to be replied to in the ordinary language which was usually adopted in replying to regal and vice-regal speeches. The motion was, however, lost on division by a majority of 15 non-elective, and 9 elective members, to 12—the minority being all representatives.

On the following day, his Excellency transmitted to the Council two bills having reference to the system of local organization and sanitary measures to which his Excellency had invited such particular attention in the second part of his speech. The one was a Bill for Promoting the Public Health, convenience and enjoyment; the second a Bill for the well ordering of common lodging houses. The preamble of the first set forth, that further and "more effectual provision ought to be made for improving the sanitary condition of towns and populous places in this colony," and for promoting the convenience and enjoyment of the inhabitants thereof, and it is expedient that the supply of water to such cities, towns, and places, and the sewerage, drainage, cleansing, and paving thereof, and the management of the roads and streets therein, and the regulation of the markets therein, should, as far as practicable, be placed under one and the same local management and control, subject to general supervision. It was proposed that the provisions of the measure should apply immediately to the city of Sydney and its suburbs, and that it might from time to time be applied to any part of the colony. In every respect the greatest care had been bestowed on the preparation of this Bill. Its comprehensive objects will be understood from the following *précis* given by the Solicitor-General, when moving its second reading :—

> This Bill was introduced in the Council last session, and was then referred to a Select Committee; but they, however, had made no progress, and it was now brought before the House with a few alterations. *One of those alterations* was the appointing of a General Board of Health, the same as had been done in England. They would also have a local board established in each district. Now the objects of the Bill were to enable the inhabitants of populous districts to govern themselves by means of local boards; and they would have the power of raising money to carry out all sanitary measures. There was not a town in this country, except Sydney, where the inhabitants could *move* a dead dog without the aid of a constable. They had no power to help themselves. To supply their own conveniences, each man had to send a water cart to the river. They had no power to do anything for themselves in the way of drainage, or even removing a nuisance, nor could they even provide for themselves places of public recreation. Nothing in fact could be done in any of these places by the people themselves. He thought it was most disgraceful the manner in which a great part of the community was living, and he hoped that when this Bill was passed that they would show some anxiety to relieve themselves, for there would be no necessity then of applying to the Government to do what they would be able to do themselves. The objects of this Bill were to enable the different district boards to regulate their own matters in reference to nuisances, in reference also *to* drains and privies, so as to ensure the health and accommodation of the inhabitants. They would also have power to make sewers and ditches, and everything would be looked after at the expense of the public. Filth would be removed and houses purified at the expense of the party whose sense *of* cleanliness was such that he did not attend to these matters himself. By this Bill, slaughterhouses might be suppressed by the local board if they thought it necessary, and might be erected where it was considered for the public benefit. There would be inspectors appointed, not only to inspect nuisances, but also to see that the meat was wholesome. The streets and roads would be paved, and would be all under this local board. Another matter of considerable importance he considered was a public pleasure-ground. There was room here for something of this sort. This subject had been well considered in England, and there was great anxiety shown to procure places for the amusement of the working classes. Now if this local body existed, they would have power to provide pleasure grounds and places of recreation for the public. With reference to water, that would also be under their control, and they would be able to have water in any part of the town they pleased. Water was the great necessary of life, and it must be apparent to every person that it would be of very little expense, but a great accommodation to the town. The expense would be regulated by the local directors. This body would also have the power to impose rates of three classes — general rates and district rates. Where there were large localities, and some kind of drainage was required in a particular part, but not wanted in another part, of course the expense would fall on that particular locality. If a man had a nuisance, such as a drain, which was offensive, and did not remove it, they could remove it for him, and order him to repay the amount. There were three classes of rates—first for drainage, another rate was the water-rate. That rate was a *quid pro quo*, for water was provided for every house, and rated in proportion to the water used: that was only fair and reasonable. There was also a power given to this local board to mortgage, and he considered it was but fair to make not only the present generation, but also those who hereafter benefitted by the supply of water, pay for it. Those were the general features of the Bill, but there was one clause which he called the political part of this measure, and that was the part which related to the mode of election of the parties constituting the directors of these boards. It was proposed, first, that the General Board of Health should be composed of officers appointed by the Government, and the local directors should be appointed by the inhabitants of the district, and they would have the power of helping those who showed no disposition to help themselves in regard to their sanitary arrangements. With reference to the election of local directors, it was proposed that the ratepayers should have as many votes according to the amount at which they were rated. In conclusion, he could only say that he conceived this Bill would be of the greatest benefit to the public and the proprietors of houses, for they would receive a *quid pro quo* for what they were rated for. They would be rated proportionately to the amount of property they possessed. This Bill would give local directors power, as he said before, of making sanitary arrangements for those who would not take the trouble to do it themselves.

The Bill was, however, received with marked distaste by the House. Its carefully considered clauses (extending to 137) seemed to scare hon. members from attempting to discuss them in detail. An amendment, moved by Mr. Nichols, that the Bill be read a second time that day six months, was barely lost by a minority of one; whilst the motion that the committee of the Bill stand an order of the day for the following Wednesday, was lost; and an amendment, moved by Mr. Martin, that the measure be referred to a select committee, having been carried, the Bill may be regarded as virtually shelved for the session. The accompanying Common Lodging-house Bill was also referred to the same committee.

Thus was one of the most important of the measures adverted to in such forcible terms in the Governor-General's speech promptly disposed of. Some remarks upon that document, offered by our southern contemporary, the *South Australian Register*, well illustrate the position in which his Excellency and the Legislature soon found themselves placed. He says,

> The speech just delivered before the Legislative Council of New South Wales by Sir William Denison, in its fulness and elaboration, has fairly taken the good people of Sydney by surprise. The topics referred to by the Governor-General, and recommended to the favourable consideration of the Legislature of New South Wales, are numerous and highly important. Education, railroads, postal communication, municipal institutions, prison discipline, law reform, registration, public defences, administration of the gold fields, and general and special measures of finance, are severally embodied in the speech, to be afterwards developed in Bills. The general objection to official addresses of this description is, by aiming at too much, less will be accomplished than might otherwise have been. It recalls the old fable of the boy with the filberts, whose grasp of the coveted nuts was so ample that he could not withdraw his hand from the narrow necked jar. It is quite impossible, unless the Legislative Council of New South Wales should decree a perpetual session, to get through such Herculean labours as are here delineated.

On the same evening that the debate on the Public Health Bill took place, the House refused to allow the second reading of the Gold Fields' Management Bill, which the Colonial Secretary withdrew for a month; whilst another Government measure, the Water Police Regulation Bill, was rejected by a majority of 22 to 13.

The next Government measure of importance was a Bill to enable the Government of New South Wales to co-operate with the governments of the other Australian colonies for the establishment of a regular and expeditious postal communication by steam with Great Britain. This Bill having been read a first time, the Colonial Secretary's motion that it be read a second time on the following Wednesday was met by an amendment by Mr. Donaldson that it be referred for the consideration of a select committee. It is difficult to understand why the "shelving" system should have been applied to a measure which, comprehensive, correct, and most popular in principle, might have been quite as well openly considered in a committee of the whole house as in a close select committee room. The preamble having set forth the great importance to the Australian colonies to achieve the great object aimed at by the measure, it was then proposed that the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, might make arrangements with the Governments of the other colonies for the establishment of a monthly postal communication with Great Britain, provided the expense to be borne by New South Wales shall not exceed a limited amount, to be named in the clause. The amendment was, nevertheless, carried.

A Bill to provide funds by means of a tonnage duty, for making improvements to the navigation of the River Hunter, and to the ports of Newcastle and Morpeth, was read a second time on the 5th instant. It met with considerable opposition in the House; 15 elective members voting in favour of Mr. Donaldson's amendment, "that the Bill be read a second time that day six months;" and the Government's majority of 20 only including 7 representatives. The members for the city of Newcastle and the Northumberland Boroughs; one of the members for Durham (which constituency is also deeply interested in the question of improving the navigation of the Hunter, and the ports of Newcastle and Morpeth); together with the four members for Sydney and the Sydney Hamlets, were in the minority; and there seems little doubt that when committed the measure will be thrown overboard.

In reference to a message from the Governor-General, transmitting certain minutes of the proceedings of the Executive Council in respect to the constitution of a Board of Works, the Master of the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, proposed the following resolutions, which, after considerable discussion, extending over two evenings, was carried by a majority of 19 to 15—only six elective members voting with the Government.

> 1. That the general proposition contained in the Governor-General's message No. 24 be taken into consideration with the Estimates. 2. That this Council, without pledging itself to the general scheme set forth in his Excellency's message No. 24, considers that immediate measures should be taken to engage a competent person to undertake the direction of railways in this colony, at a salary not exceeding £1000 per annum, with the usual temporary increase allowed to that scale. 3. That the second of the foregoing resolutions be embodied in an address to his Excellency the Governor-General, with a request that he would be pleased to take measures to carry the same into effect.

The following is an abstract of a minute brought before the Executive Council by Sir William, and referred to by his Excellency in the message upon which Captain Ward founded his motion :—

> The public works of the colony of every description (excepting only military works of defence which have received separate attention) are thus classified in his Excellency's minute :—
>
> 1. Works connected with the means of internal communication, namely,—railways, roads, &c.
>
> 2. Those which bear on the external trade of the colony principally, such as docks, harbours, river navigation, &c.
>
> 3. Those which relate to the construction and repair of public buildings.
>
> It is proposed to entrust the charge of the roads and railways to a person thoroughly competent to deal with the questions which will be brought under his notice, and to make him chief commissioner or chairman of the board, to place the docks, wharves &c., under another member of the Board, and the public buildings under a third. These three persons will constitute the Board; each of them will be paramount in his own department, but will, of course, be able to call upon the others on any occasion for assistance in the shape of competent foremen or overseers when the work of any of the other departments is so placed as to enable it to afford this assistance without any insuperable difficulty.
>
> The Board collectively will report upon all questions submitted to it by the Government, and will also deal collectively with all questions of contract to be made for whatever class of work these contracts may be required.
>
> In treating of the formation of the proposed Board of Works, and the carrying out of the several kinds of work indicated in the foregoing classification, the Governor-General incidentally alludes to the state of the general survey of the colony. To enable the Government to decide upon the direction of lines of railway, and even to carry out successfully works of the character described in the second of the above divisions, they must be in possession of a proper trigonometrical survey of the colony, which unfortunately does not now exist. It is therefore a matter of the utmost importance, not only as regards the facilities required for railways, but also to the general interests of the colony, that no time should be lost in commencing a proper trigonometrical survey of the colony.
>
> In the next place, the Governor-General treats of the mode of providing for the proper superintendence and arrangement not only of the extensive works to be entrusted to the Board, but also of the required survey. Adopting the suggestions contained in the Duke of Newcastle's Despatch of 18 May, 1854; his Excellency urges the expediency of forming a colonial corps of sappers and miners who would become the trained and responsible agents not merely of the Board of Works, but also of the Surveyor-General. The strength of the company might consist at first of a captain and two subalterns, four serjeants, eight corporals, eighty-eight privates, and a bugle; a portion of these men might possibly be procured from England, but the majority would be expected to be obtained in the colony.

With respect to the all-important question of the progress of railways in New South Wales, his Excellency on the 5th instant laid before the Council a report explanatory of the course pursued by the Government in completing the purchase of the stock and property of the Sydney and Hunter River Railway Companies, and also a report of the proceedings of the Board of Railway Commissioners for the half-year ending June 30th. Sir William observed—

> The Council will see that the transfer to the Government of the two Railway Companies is all but completed—that steps have been taken by the Commissioners to complete the Hunter River line to Maitland, and to prolong the Sydney line as far as Liverpool. Further than these two points the Government is not disposed to continue the expensive system of railways which has been commenced.
>
> These works will be completed by the autumn of 1856. The interval of about fifteen months which will elapse before these extensions are open for traffic will be employed by the Government in carrying out various trial surveys, for the purpose of ascertaining the direction which the different lines of railway should take from Liverpool and Maitland, and in making experiments in order to afford data upon which to determine the character of the railroad which will be best adapted to meet the wants of the country without overburthening its finances.

On the subject of the first topic adverted to in the Governor-General's speech, ample proof has been given that it has occupied his earnest attention. His Excellency had, in March last, appointed commissioners to enquire into the state of education throughout the colony, and on the 11th ultimo a progress report was made by them to the Colonial Secretary. It disclosed a most unsatisfactory state of the public schools of the colony; the Commissioners had visited 168 schools at the date of first report; the total number of children in attendance at the schools examined, was 9300; and 40 schools had still to be visited. Nothing can be more lamentable than the picture drawn by the Commissioners of the miserable state of the school-houses; the general want of qualification of the teachers, whose efforts, zealous as they may be, are too often thwarted by the ignorance and prejudice of the parents; and whose position from the inadequate remuneration and wretched residences generally provided, is calculated to degrade them in the eyes of those who should look to them with respect. It is added, that there has been scarcely any control exercised by the local boards. In most instances the lay-members have never inspected the schools, and from the infrequency of the visits of the clergy, their supervision has been productive of very little benefit. Is it strange, then, that the Commissioners found the attainments of the children much lower than could have been supposed? The excessive irregularity of their attendance, the want of system and ignorance of good methods of teaching, render it *impossible for the children to make much progress.*

This report was laid before the Executive Council, accompanied by a minute of the Governor-General, in which, after commenting on the sad state of the public schools, his Excellency sketches out a system of education which he desires to see adopted; so devised, he considers, as not only to provide for the present wants of the people, but also containing within itself such a principle of expansion as will enable it to adapt itself to the increasing population of the colony. The general scope of the system may be gathered from the following outline :—

> 1. Power to be given to the Government to divide the colony into school districts of such size as will admit of the easy attendance of the children at a central school.
>
> 2. In each such district, a school rate to be levied in the shape of a capitation tax, and to be appropriated exclusively to the purposes of education.
>
> 3. The administration of this fund to be in the hands of a school committee, not less than three nor more than seven, to be elected by the ratepayers. Clergymen of different denominations residing within the district, and Inspectors of Schools, to be ex-officio members of committee.
>
> 4. The determination of the character of the instruction to be afforded, to rest with the committee, as also the collection of the rate.
>
> 5. The appointment of schoolmaster to be in the hands of the committee subject to general regulations as to competency, but he will not be liable to be dismissed without reference to the Government through the Inspector of Schools.
>
> 6. The schools to be open to children of all religious denominations; but instruction in the doctrines of any particular church, not to be enforced upon children whose parents or guardians may object thereto; and power to be vested in the hands of the Inspector or other central authority, to enforce the observance of the rule.
>
> 7. In towns containing more than a certain number of inhabitants, sub-district schools may be established in connection with particular religious bodies, who may claim to establish their own school committee, and to collect and administer the proceeds of the rate levied upon the members of their own church.
>
> 8. In such towns the school committee to be at liberty to establish schools capable of affording instruction of a superior character to that imparted in the primary schools; and for this purpose to levy a rate on the parents of the children attending such schools in addition to the ordinary school rate. The committee to have power also to grant gratuitous instruction in the superior school to deserving boys from the primary schools.
>
> 9. Inspectors of schools to be appointed, who shall inspect and report upon the condition of the schools established under this system, at least once a year.
>
> 10. In cases where the school committee neglect to carry the law into operation, the Inspector will take the necessary steps for this purpose.
>
> 11. Money to be borrowed on the security of the general revenue, for the erection of schools; such loan, with interest thereon, to be ultimately repaid from the school rates, by annual instalments extending over a period of—say 25 years.
>
> 12. The Government to be at liberty to appropriate a certain sum, annually, towards the establishment and maintenance of a normal school. To this school pupil-teachers for the primary schools shall be admissible at a reduced charge, on the report of the Inspector of Schools; and may be educated gratuitously, in special cases to be decided by the Governor.

After careful deliberation, on the principles involved in this proposition, the Council advised

> That the Governor-General should transmit a copy of this minute to the Legislative Council; and that his Excellency should also introduce a Bill for the purpose of giving effect thereto, similar in its provisions to the Bill, a copy of which accompanied the minute, laid before the Legislative Council of Van Diemen's Land in 1848, with the following proviso, however, to the 19th clause of that Bill, namely "that, in the schools which are open to the children of parents of all religious denominations, certain hours shall be set apart for special religious instruction, and the books used for general instruction shall be subject to the approval of the Inspector of Schools, or other central authority.

The Council further expressed their concurrence in the views of the Governor-General, as to the desirability of holding out motives to the youth of the colony, who have been trained in the primary and secondary schools to aim at the higher education to be afforded by the University, and think it would conduce to this end, if, firstly, a rule were established that, after the lapse of a fixed time from the promulgation thereof, no person should be considered competent to hold certain defined classes of offices under the Government unless he should either have served her Majesty in some capacity previously, or have taken a degree of Bachelor of Arts at the Sydney or some other University; and, secondly, if the Government had placed at its disposal a certain number of scholarships at the University to be bestowed on persons who may have distinguished themselves at the secondary schools.

In accordance with these recommendations his Excellency on the 4th instant, transmitted to the Legislative Council, the draft of a Bill for the establishment and maintenance of primary and other schools. The consideration of his Excellency's message, transmitting the Bill, is an order of the day for Wednesday next.

It is to be feared that any attempt at even the temporary settlement of the education question will be resisted during the present session. Many efforts have been made to collect such materials as have been floating disconnectedly on the stream of knowledge, but endeavours to arrange them theoretically and practically have hitherto had to encounter prejudices which still appear unconquerable. Mr. W. Cave Thomas, in his admirable sketch of a practical philosophy of education, says—"If a true philosophy be advanced, it is hoped that it may at least have the effect of provoking and eliciting truth. It has been asserted that man instinctively flies from the spectral world of ignorance; but experience leads to a contrary conclusion, viz., that he oftener tenaciously clings to it—dreading realities;—that rather than meet these face to face he will ensconce himself on the corrupt night-side of nature, behind the drop-curtain of opinion and prejudice." Opinions are so diverse, opposed, and bitter concerning even *primary* instruction, and prejudices are so deeply rooted, that we can scarcely imagine the settlement of any well-defined system during the present session.

The last and most important communication from the Governor-General to the Legislative Council is now to be referred to. On the 5th instant, his Excellency laid before the Council a supplementary estimate for the service of the present year, together with the estimates of revenue and expenditure for the year 1856; and also a minute, explanatory of the general financial arrangements of the colony.

The "Minute Explanatory," with its accompanying documents, was submitted in order that the Council might be enabled to form a clear and connected idea of the financial position of the colony. Upon the publication of these papers, the following comments were offered through these columns :—

> The maiden financial minute of the Governor-General is a document of much more than ordinary interest. It displays considerable ability. It takes a comprehensive summary of our whole financial position present and future, certain and probable. It spares no pains in grappling with difficulties, and fears no consequences in the adoption of means for overcoming them. Difficulties which previous Governors would have deemed insuperable, our present ruler surmounts without effort. Even Acts of Parliament may be said, in some sense, to have no terrors for him when they stand in the way of his favoured object. Does an imperial enactment absolutely forbid the local Legislature to "interfere in any manner with the sale or other appropriation of the lands belonging to the Crown within the colony, or with the revenue thence arising?" And does another imperial enactment declare that, subject to the expenses of survey and management, "the gross proceeds of the sales of the waste lands of the Crown shall be appropriated and applied to the public service of the colony in such manner as her Majesty, or the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, or any three of them, shall from time to time direct?" Sir William Denison has, nevertheless, no hesitation in informing the Legislative Council that in the general abstract which will be submitted to them, explanatory of the financial condition of the colony, the land revenue "will be dealt with as forming part of the general revenue of the colony, and the charges, including that for immigration, will be classified with the general expenditure for colonial purposes."
>
> This is a bold stroke, but no doubt his Excellency has reason to believe that from any inconvenient consequences to which its boldness may expose him, he will be indemnified by Imperial authorities; for he expresses himself as confident that he is herein acting "in entire concurrence with the views of her Majesty's Government."
>
> The Minute discusses our finances under the four heads of Supplementary Estimate, General Revenue Estimates, Schedule Estimates, and Territorial Revenue Estimates; but gives us to understand that these are dealt with separately, in the present instance, only because they have been kept distinct heretofore. The policy henceforth will be to sweep the distinction away as soon and as completely as possible, concentrating the scattered revenues of the colony in one consolidated fund. That this is a sound policy will not be doubted, and that it will be fully warranted and confirmed by our New Constitution Act is morally certain. Not the smallest of its benefits will consist in its obviating those angry debates with which the complexity and un-English anomalies of our existing system of finance has for so many years disfigured and impeded the proceedings of our senate.
>
> We have previously complained of the growing evils of Supplementary Estimates. They have of late years taken so wide a sweep, adding so enormously to the expenditure of the year provided for by the Appropriation Act, that it is high time something should be done to restrain them within reasonable bounds. We are glad to find that Sir W. Denison is of the same opinion. He observes in the Minute that he is aware that many well-founded objections exist to the introduction of claims of this kind to the notice of the Council; and he adds, that in future years it is hoped that the amount of such Supplementary Estimates will be comparatively trifling.
>
> The General Revenue Estimates are said in the Minute to have been drawn up in a rather different form from those of former years, "for the purpose of enabling the Council to form a clear idea of the mode in which the gross revenue of the colony is appropriated, and also of the actual amount received by every officer, either in the shape of fixed salary, or of additions to cover the increased cost of the means of subsistence."
>
> The Schedule Estimates, we learn, show an increased expenditure to the formidable amount of £54,763. Of this sum, £18,956 is for the increase in aid of the fixed salaries of the civil officers, on the principle already sanctioned by the Council. A still larger addition is made for clerical salaries. The amount heretofore paid on this account out of the gold revenue, £2643, is now charged on the Schedule; and a further sum of £14,400 for an increase in aid of the salaries of the clergy.
>
> The schedule reserve for Public Worship is £28,000. It is now proposed to add to this more than one-half, or £17,000; swelling the sum total for religious endowments, at the public expense, to £45,000.
>
> The schedule which provides for the judicial establishment is to sustain an additional charge of £11,614 for the purpose of defraying the cost of additions to that establishment.
>
> In treating of the Territorial Revenue Estimates, the minute expatiates at some length upon proposed improvements in the survey of public lands, and in the mode of placing the lands within convenient reach of purchasers. With this view, a sum of £23,000 has been inserted in the estimates for surveys by licensed surveyors. As regards immigration, it is proposed to expend another £100,000 in payment of the passage of immigrants from the United Kingdom.
>
> Turning from the several revenues to the general abstract of the whole, the minute states that the aggregate amount required for the public service of the year 1856 is as follows :—

To be defrayed from the annual income of the colony	£1,198,518
To be provided for by loan	351,175
Grand total	£1,549,693

In the above remarks upon the estimates of expenditure his Excellency's budget of Ways and Means was, as a matter of comment, reserved for separate investigation.

The means of meeting the expenditure set forth in the estimates of his Excellency, are thus explained by him :—

> It will be necessary, before entering upon this explanation, to premise that the amount of the supplementary estimate is not the measure of the liabilities of the present year. Certain claims were outstanding in the commencement of 1855, which the revenue of 1854 was not adequate to meet; and there has been a falling off of the revenue of Customs during the first half of this year, which has given the Government just grounds to anticipate that the actual receipts will not meet the authorised expenditure. Under these circumstances, the deficit at the end of 1855 cannot be estimated at less than £76,845; and this sum, added to £63,935 9s. 10d., the total of the supplementary estimate, will give £140,781 9s. 10d. as the amount of the liabilities of 1855 as yet unprovided for.
>
> The changes and additions which it is proposed to make in the duties upon imported articles, and the receipts from other sources of revenue, all of which will be alluded to more at length when the ways and means of 1856 are under discussion, will not produce more than £64,000, leaving a balance of £76,781 9s. 10d. to be carried over as a deficit, and charged against the revenue of 1856, by which this charge will be increased from £1,550,392 18s. to £1,627,174 7s. 10d.
>
> On reference to the general abstract of the revenue, the only items which exhibit any marked alteration, when compared with the receipts of 1854, are the Customs, the licenses, those new charges, or rather old charges revived such as the light dues and the assessment on stock, and the large amount of £351,770 1s. 6d. which it is proposed to borrow.
>
> The territorial revenue and the rents of the clergy and school estates, have also been inserted, in order that the Council may have a clear idea of all the funds which are appropriated to public purposes.
>
> With regard to the Customs, it has been evident from the commencement of the year that the duties levied upon imported articles under the present Acts of Council, would not raise a revenue adequate to meet the ordinary current expenditure of the colony, irrespective altogether of the additions which have been rendered absolutely necessary in order to provide for the interest of the increasing debt. It became, therefore, a matter of importance to determine in what manner the anticipated deficiency could best be met.
>
> Three courses presented themselves. First—the imposition of an *ad valorem* duty upon all imports; second—an *ad valorem* duty upon articles of luxury, such as silks, &c.; third—a general increase in the rate of charge upon the articles in the present tariff, and the imposition of duties upon certain other articles of extensive consumption, where the charge could be determined according to the weight or bulk of the article without any direct reference to the value.
>
> "Theoretically the *ad valorem* duty is the fairest mode of apportioning the charge upon the population; but there are so many difficulties in the apportionment and collection of such duties, and so many practical objections to them, that upon full consideration, it was considered by the Government more advisable to recommend to the Council the adoption of the mode, according to which the estimate has been framed."
>
> The duty upon spirits having been raised at the end of last year, it was thought hardly advisable to alter it, for though no single article can be more justly or reasonably made a source of revenue than spirits, yet there are limits to the amount of the charge which it would be wise to impose, and the ultimate it was thought had been attained—it was feared that additions to the present scale would induce smuggling and illicit distillation to an extent which would neutralise the benefit to the revenue of the increased duty; the amount of the bonus being sufficient to induce an habitual disregard of the law. These were the sole considerations which have led the Government to refrain from recommending to the Council an equalization of the duties upon every description of spirits. The duty upon tobacco it is proposed to increase to the extent of 50 per cent.—upon the other articles of the present tariff the increase is 100 per cent., with the exception of dried fruits, in these the present duty is ½d. per lb., and this it is proposed to raise to 2d. The articles which have been added to the tariff are salt, vinegar, soap, candles, and timber; upon salt the duty is put at 2s. per cwt., on vinegar at 1s. per gallon, on soap at 4s. per cwt., on candles at 2d. per lb., on timber in bulk or sawn at 2s. per 100 cubic feet, on shingles and laths at 2s. per 1000, on palings at 2s. per 100. The estimated receipts from the Customs under the proposed rate of charge are £579,000.
>
> The next item of revenue in which an alteration is proposed, is in the charge for publicans' licenses. It is proposed to increase the annual license fee from £30 to £50; to double the present charge for night and billiard licenses; and, as some protection to the publican against the interference of the wholesale dealer in spirits, to impose a fee of £30 upon the license issued to the latter.
>
> The reimposition of the charge upon shipping, in the shape of light dues, will not be objected to when the amount of the benefit now conferred upon all classes of vessels trading to this colony is considered. All financial objections on the part of the Government or the Legislature to the extension of the system of lighthouses along the whole coast of the colony, will be at an end when the cost of such lights will be defrayed by the vessels which actually derive a benefit from them.
>
> The assessment on stock may appear at first sight to be a tax upon a particular class, who are thus called upon to contribute more than their fair share towards the expenditure of the colony. On reference, however, to the estimates of the land fund, it will be seen that the revenue thus raised does but in point of fact just cover the outlay of the department under the charge of the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands—a department whose duties are altogether limited to the arrangement of matters with relation to the stockholding interests of the colony.
>
> As a large portion of the Ways and Means of the colony for some years to come will probably be provided for by loans, it has been thought advisable to exhibit in the estimates the amount by which it is proposed to increase the outstanding debt.
>
> As the Crown lands hitherto unalienated may be considered to represent the capital of the colony, the sums borrowed *from* year to year are in point of fact advanced upon the best possible security; and the inhabitants of the colony, though they see the debt increasing from year to year, have in the same Crown lands a full security again st the establishment of any permanent financial burthen. Money borrowed for such works as railroads, &c., is, in point of fact, a simple means of making a portion of the fixed capital of the colony available for the benefit of the present as well as the future inhabitants. It is, however, a matter of importance that the security which is given to the lender of the money should be of the best possible description, as the interest demanded for its use will of course be dependent upon the character of this security. It is, therefore, desirable that measures should be taken to consolidate the various engagements of the colony (as shown in the document explanatory of the purposes for which the present debt has been incurred), as soon as arrangements can be made for the purpose, and for the future to create but one kind of stock, the interest of which should be secured upon the collective revenue of the colony: and, in order to give this security the highest value which can attach to it, the interest of the debt should be made a primary lien upon that revenue, authority being given to the creditors to demand from the Government the payment in full of all interest due to them in preference to any other claim upon the revenue, other than the cost of collection.
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> With such a security as this to offer, the Government of the colony would have no difficulty in raising in the English market any amount of money which might be required for the development of an extensive railway system, or for any other public works of importance.
>
> The revenue arising from the sale of land has been put at £270,000, but the Governor-General has every hope of being able to increase this amount very considerably. Hitherto the arrangements for the survey of land required for sale have been so defective, that the quantity offered has not been adequate to meet the demand, and persons wishing to invest money in land have been driven to seek such an investment in other colonies. Henceforward it is hoped that no such difficulties will be experienced, that by better arrangements on the part of the Survey Department, the quantity of land ready for immediate occupation will be soon well in advance of the demand, and that any person wishing to secure to himself a homestead in any part of the country will be able to do so with only such a delay as may be required to enable the necessary forms of transfer of property *from* the Crown to the individual to be completed.
>
> The total revenue of the colony, as shown in the abstract, is £1,650,699 1s. 6d., while the liabilities of the colony are, as before stated, £1,627,174 7s. 10d.: the difference of £23,524 13s. 8d. in excess of the estimated expenditure, does not afford a very large margin. It has however been before stated that the liabilities have been estimated at the maximum amount, while as to the revenue, the contrary system has been followed. The Governor-General does not therefore hesitate to express his opinion that the revenue as shown will be amply sufficient to defray the annual charges upon it, and also to liquidate the outstanding balance of the present year, amounting to £76,781 9s. 10d., and that in future years the revenue from the same sources will be amply sufficient to meet not only the annual charge, but also the increasing interest of the debt.

It may be well, here, to invite attention to the present Tariff of New South Wales, and to the alterations and additions proposed by the Governor-General.

	Present Tariff of New South Wales.	Proposed New Tariff.
Beer, &c., bulk, per gallon	£0 0 1	£0 0 2
Ditto bottled, ditto	0 0 2	0 0 4
Coffee, chocolate, cocoa, per lb.	0 0 0¾	0 0 1½
Dried fruits, ditto	0 0 0½	0 0 2
Brandy and gin, Sykes' proof, per gallon	0 9 0	0 9 0
Rum, whisky, and other spirits, ditto	0 9 0	0 9 0
Spirits, sweetened liqueurs, ditto	0 9 0	0 9 0
Sugar, refined, per cwt.	0 3 4	0 6 8
Ditto, muscovado, ditto	0 2 6	0 5 0
Molasses, ditto	0 1 8	0 3 4
Tea	0 0 1½	0 0 3
Tobacco, manufactured, per lb.	0 1 0	0 1 6
Ditto, unmanufactured, ditto	0 0 8	0 1 0
Cigars and snuff, ditto	0 2 0	0 3 0
Wines, with less than 25 per cent. alcohol, per gallon	0 1 0	0 2 0
Spirits distilled in the colony, ditto	0 5 8	0 5 8
PROPOSED NEW ITEMS FOR 1856.		
Salt, per cwt.	£0 0 0	£0 2 0
Vinegar, per gallon	0 0 0	0 1 0
Soap, per cwt.	0 0 0	0 4 0
Candles, other than tallow, per lb.	0 0 0	0 0 2
Timber, in bulk or sawn, per 100 cubic feet	0 0 0	0 2 0
Shingles and laths, per 1000	0 0 0	0 2 0
Palings, per 100	0 0 0	0 2 0

In Sir William's proposed new Tariff, its great inequalities are the theme of general comment. In 1852, New South Wales boasted that her tariff was "the most liberal in the world." In 1854, some additions were made to it, in a hurried, unsatisfactory, and slovenly manner; and the "*tinkering*" now proposed by Sir William Denison is regarded with general disfavour.

On Thursday last, the consideration of the Governor-General's minute was entered into by the Legislative Council. The Colonial Treasurer reviewed the financial statement; but whilst he made a tolerable defence as regarded the estimates of expenditure, he, in a manner, admitted that he was unprepared to advocate the proposed "Ways" for raising the "Means," as set forth in the Vice-regal Message. The Solicitor-General, upon whom the official nominees seem wholly to rely when a "coming to the rescue" is needed, moved that "the Supplementary Estimate and Estimates of expenditure for the year 1855-6 be referred for the consideration and report of a Select Committee, to consist of the Colonial Treasurer, Mr. Cowper, Mr. Donaldson, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Macarthur, Mr. Holroyd, Mr. Flood, the Auditor-General, Mr. Cooper, Mr. George Macleay, Mr. Murray, Captain King, Mr. Parkes, the Inspector-General of Police, and the Deputy Master of the Mint." The Auditor-General seconded this motion; but, after an elaborate speech from Mr. Donaldson, the debate was adjourned until Wednesday next. Mr. Donaldson, in reviewing the Governor-General's budget, said—

> The principles of the tariff of 1852 were amply debated. Sir Charles Fitz Roy said, alluding to 100 per cent. imposed upon spirits, before proroguing the Council, regretted that he was under the necessity of interfering with the tariff which worked so well. Those were Sir Charles Fitz Roy's parting words, and the gentlemen opposite approved of the principles expressed. But now there was another Governor appointed these gentlemen could come down to the House and support a proposal exactly the reverse—they could support a policy diametrically opposed to that which they had supported only a few months ago. The present Governor on his arrival found the colony in a state of indebtedness, and was certainly not responsible for any debts so incurred, neither was he responsible for that egregious mistake, the establishment of the Mint. He was not responsible for squandering away £53,000 of public money for an institution which would not pay, but which would be a decided expense to the colony. £12,863 12s. 8d. had been placed upon the supplementary Estimates, however, in addition, for the purposes of accommodating a small military force, and also for executing certain works. His Excellency was not either responsible for the financial arrangement of 1851, when it would be seen the Council and the Government together voted and spent no less a sum than £100,000 more than the income of that year. Sir William Denison must not be included in that matter. He (Mr. Donaldson) should differ with him so much that he was desirous that he should not be blamed for that for which he had not been at all responsible. After estimating the revenue of 1851, the Government had come down for an amount which they thought reasonable—they came down on the supplementary estimates for the sum of £185,000. The total sum expended that year was £739,000, and that would be found £100,000 more than the income. Having cleared away, as it were, so many matters with which he thought the Government, and the House, too, in some respects were to blame, he would address himself to his Excellency's own policy, and the provisions made for the regulation of the finances for 1856. Before going into the Message, however, he would just venture to address a few remarks in reference to a favourite subject with him—he meant the commercial legislation of the year 1852. He would undertake to show that the commercial legislation of 1852, which resulted in the establishment of a tariff, and the abolition of dues on shipping at this port, was perfectly correct in principle, and that it had worked admirably. It was no sudden thought of the Government, or of this House. It was debated for years before it was adopted. He spoke in the presence of those who knew that such was the case. The financial messages of the Governor tended to that result for years before. Not only had the House gone on fore-shadowing a certain commercial policy, and at last agreed to the adoption of that policy, but the result of the experiment had proved that it had worked successfully in *every* possible way. He would now make a few remarks on the tariff question. When he spoke of commercial legislation he begged to be understood that he took the catholic and broad meaning of the word, and not the common acceptation of the term as applied to the merchant. By commercial legislation he meant that which was in accordance with the opinions of the best informed and most liberal men—a policy which would confer the greatest good on the community, and not upon any particular classes. In carrying out a commercial policy of this kind, such difficulties did not exist in a new country as existed in an old one; there were not the class institutions to protect, the prejudices to overcome, or the vested rights to be got rid of—the numerous obstacles in the way of the imposition of any tariff, or the collection of revenue. In a new country, policy of finance and commerce were placed on a broad basis. We might write our own commercial policy on a carte blanche. Mr. Thomson and those gentlemen who co-operated with him, prepared and carried out the scheme of commercial policy in 1852, and he would presently show how well that scheme had worked up to the present time; before doing so, however, he would call the attention of the House to another circumstance which affected the labour of other countries, and was important to our own—he meant the objectionable system of tinkering with that particular kind of legislation which resulted in the establishment of the tariff, the commercial legislation of the country. He had taken the trouble to go through some of the documents to which he had access, in reference to the tariff in England, and he found that there had only been seven changes in the commercial policy of Great Britain during the last seventy years. The first change during that period was in 1780, and the second in 1809, after a lapse of about twenty years. The third was in 1819, after a lapse of ten years; the *next* in 1825, when a great change was effected by the adoption of free trade in corn; then in 1833, when a serious modification took place, and lastly in 1842, after a lapse of nine years, when that great and noble step was taken by Sir Robert Peel (thank God he lived long enough to carry it into effect!) the free trade policy was adopted. The Government of this colony might take a lesson from such a state of things when they considered the present policy. In this colony a policy had been adopted; before it had existed many months it was tinkered with, and now it was proposed to upset it altogether. He could not do otherwise than condemn such a course. He would take the liberty of reading to the House the result of experience to show how the present tariff had worked and he would show the general relation of the Customs' revenue to the general revenue of this colony, and then he would show the comparison of Customs and other sources of revenues for a series of nine years, commencing from 1846. In the year 1846 the Customs' revenue amounted to £159,261 10s. 9d., while the amount of general revenue derived from other sources was £264,552 6s. 4d. In the year 1847 the amount of Customs' revenue was £174,741 17s. 8d., and the amount of general revenue £273,011 7s.; in 1848 the amount of Customs' revenue was £172,423 3s. 6d., and the amount collected from other sources £291,872 12s. 1d.; while in 1849 the Customs amounted to £191,802 2s. 7d., and the general revenue to £323,762 12s. 1d. In 1850, when the separation of Port Phillip from this colony took place, Port Phillip possessed but about half the amount of revenue,—the amount of the Customs revenue of New South Wales being £142,819 0s. 9d., and that of Melbourne, £76,478 11 1d., making a total of £219,297 19s. 7d., while the amount derived from other sources amounted to £170,354 2s. 5d. Melbourne having entirely withdrawn from us, the amount of Customs duties for Sydney alone in 1851, immediately after the separation on the 30th June, £153,541 12s. 9d., while the amount derived from other sources was £357,000 19s. 9d., and in 1852, such was the elasticity of the Customs' revenue, that it amounted to £217,021 5s. 6d., and the money derived from other sources amounted to £376,084 8s.; and now he came to that period which would test the operation of the new Tariff Act. In 1852, the Act was passed, and in 1853, the Customs amounted to £354,938 9s. 6d., and the amount from other sources, £575,806 18s. 8d.; while, in 1854, the Customs' duties amounted to the large sum of £405,720 10s. 11d., and the amount from other sources £640,713 8s. He wished to adduce from those figures these remarkable facts—first, that the Customs and the general revenue had gone on increasing to an enormous extent over the sum with which he had started; and this very large increase had taken place without the aid of the new spirit duties, which were fixed in 1854. While our prosperity had gone on increasing, our Customs duties had nearly doubled by the imposition of the new tariff. But what had the new tariff done? It had accomplished this result; it had shown the proportion of the revenue raised by the Customs in 1854 bore the same proportions to the revenue derived from other sources as it did in the year 1846, eight years ago, before the establishment of the new tariff at all. That was a remarkable fact. If the principle of that tariff had been faulty, the Customs revenue would not have shown such a proportion to the revenue derived from other sources; but it had kept pace with the general revenue in 1854 as it did in 1846, and the amount of Customs duties during the first year of the new tariff amounted to almost (within £22,000) as much as the whole colonial revenue a year before it came into operation. Thus was the policy of that measure borne out by facts.

The hon. member for the Sydney Hamlets, from whose speech we have thus quoted at some length, did not enter into a detailed examination of the alterations and additions to the present tariff. We shall, therefore, invite attention to some comments which have been already offered through these columns—

> By the additions proposed by Sir William Denison, he estimates that the Customs' revenue for 1856 will be £579,000, being an increase of £373,280 upon the same branch for 1854.
>
> The new items proposed to be introduced in the tariff will yield, according to his Excellency's estimate, the following amounts:—Salt, £14,500; vinegar, £3500; soap, £5033; candles (other than tallow), £1000; timber, £6000.
>
> With regard to these additions, the imposition of a duty on salt, vinegar, and soap, is regarded with great and almost universal distaste. These most necessary items, on sanitary grounds alone, should certainly not be taxed, when articles of luxury, such as silks, satins, pianofortes, plate, jewellery, preserved fruits, spices, and other condiments, (especially from the rich ports of the East) are to be still admitted duty free; and when chicory and other articles, expressly imported for the purposes of *adulteration*, are also exempt. In the Victoria Tariff chicory is subject to the same duty as coffee —a very proper provision. Upon what principle the new items have been selected, it is difficult to say. It is well known, that the best mode of simplifying the collection of the duties was the main object considered by the Executive in deciding upon their new scheme of taxation. But do the estimates of the Ways and Means, and of probable expenditure for 1856, exhibit any promise of reduction in the heavy cost of collecting the Customs revenue? The revenue of this branch is estimated at £579,000; the expense of collection, at £27,000; or about one twenty-fifth of the net proceeds. In England, where the collection of the revenues of custom and excise involve weighty duties, infinitely more difficult than any that are attempted by the Customs department of this colony, the cost is about one-fifteenth of the total revenues; an amount exceedingly heavy and burdensome; but not more so, in proportion to the labour performed, than the cost of collecting the Customs' duties here.
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> Amongst the leading mercantile firms of Sydney, the question is generally put, "Why has the Government not proposed a recurrence to the system of *ad valorem* duties on a distinguishing scale, and not, as formerly, on a sweeping plan of equalization? The answer is to be found in the Governor-General's minute. His Excellency says—
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> "Theoretically the *ad valorem* duty is the fairest mode of apportioning the charge upon the population; but there are so many difficulties in the apportionment and collection of such duties, and so many practical objections to them, that, upon full consideration, it was considered by the Government more advisable to recommend to the Council the adoption of the mode according to which the estimate has been framed."
>
> No one pretends to deny, that under the former system of *ad valorem* duties, many difficulties were thrown in the way of those who were appointed to determine as to the value of imports subject to the said duty; the manner in which delarations of value were too frequently made by unprincipled parties, having been a matter of considerable perplexity and trouble to the department. But it is clear that, by limiting the list of items to a few of the principal and most expensive articles of imported luxury (such as are enumerated above), only a very trifling exercise of common sense surveillance would be needed to fix the value very near to an approximation to correctness. No doubt as to this is entertained by practical men of business, who are not so easily scared by imaginary difficulties as the Executive appears to be.
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> The introduction of vinegar as a liquid upon which a duty of full 75 per cent. is contemplated, when wines in wood of the first brands, as well as of the lowest, are only to bear a tax of two shillings per gallon, and beers but twopence, has excited considerable surprise. Pickles, so nearly akin to vinegar, are to be still exempt from duty; whilst salt, so essential an item, not only in domestic consumption, but in the important respect of curing our meats for exportation, is to bear a duty of at least fifty per cent. on its value. Dried fruits are to have their present rates of one halfpenny per lb. increased to twopence; whilst the preserves from Europe, America, and the Eastern ports are to be admitted duty free. On soap — a primary necessary — a vexatious duty of £4 per ton is proposed, whilst silks and satins escape the tariff.

We have now adverted to the chief measures and topics which the Government have brought before the legislature thus early in its session. The proceedings in Council, as regards their initiation by representative members, have not been of much importance.

On the 15th ultimo, Mr. Martin moved the following resolution :—

> (1.) That it is the opinion of this Council, that no charge should be made for the refining or coinage of gold at the branch of her Majesty's Mint in Sydney, other than such as is made at the Royal Mint in London.
>
> (2.) That the foregoing resolution be embodied in an address, and presented to his Excellency the Governor-General, with a request that he will cause the same to be carried into effect.

Upon the debate which ensued (and in which Captain Ward, Master of the Sydney branch of the Royal Mint, took a prominent part, opposing the resolutions), we offered the subjoined comments. The motion, we must observe, was withdrawn.

> Mr. Martin's reasons for throwing the cost of the Mint on the colony, and not on the persons using the mint, were all his own. He quoted the opposite practice of England to prove his point, but pronounced the opinion of the law officers of England contrary to English law. He brought forward a string of authorities only to show that he was wiser than Adam Smith, and more logical than M'Culloch. He supported the Mint, which has not yet cut out one sovereign, because it had already effected everything expected from its actual operation! It had proved the bane of bankers and bullion brokers. He announced the most remarkable fact, that if the mercantile people of Sydney buy at five per cent. less in the English markets, they concert to keep the whole advantage to themselves. We have imagined, what with consignments and auctions—what with the competition of merchants, and the keenness of the shopkeepers, that the price of merchandise, other things being equal, is always regulated by its primary *cost*, Mr. Martin says it is not so.
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> The impudent attacks of this gentleman, on the commercial body, were treated with proper disdain by Mr. Donaldson. Mr. Martin is a remarkable instance of vulgar eccentricity. His incessant and insulting tirades have not about them the air of genuineness and conviction, but are merely what persons of similar habits describe as *cheek*.
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> The early price of gold, compared with its present price, resulted from the general distrust of an article now among our exports, and then of uncertain value. The rise was gradual, and followed the account sales from London. To attribute the prices to extortion and conspiracy is perfectly childish. The banks themselves were long indisposed to traffic in gold, and assisted by advances the only parties disposed to buy—a few enterprising merchants.
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> Mr. Martin's idea that the coin once stamped with the colonial impress will remain in the colony is a native idea. He believes if money were plentiful property, would be high. When great capital was imported and invested, he tells us that we had a rising market, and made great fortunes. But there is this difference between money so invested and the bullion coined. The investment once made was made for ever; the man who paid down his cash for a farm, made a bargain once for all,—but the gold in the colony can quit it any moment, whether coined or not. Ultimately the price of property will be governed, not by the quantity of gold minted, but by the number of persons who have gold to spend. Many of our readers will recollect the dollar and dump of this colony, and are aware of its history. A great Governor resolved that the coin *should* stay in the colony, struck out the centre of each dollar, and made the dump a separate coin, declaring by proclamation that the ring was as good without the dump as with,—of undiminished value. We are not aware, however, that the *Mint* can make money plentiful simply by making money.
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> The Mint will soon prove its real value to the community by its issue. It is certainly a possible gain to possess the means of supplying coin on the spot. It must, however, be remembered that if the loss of a double transit is prevented by local coinage, there will be a loss on the colonial coin when the balance of trade shall lead to its exportation. Should the colonial trade increase, and the demand for coin increase, in exact proportion to its gradual issue, the community will save upon that amount the cost of freight, insurance, and interest both ways. Should the excess of the issue over the wants of the colony lead to the exportation of coin, it will be worth less to the exporter than bullion. It is certain, however, that, once exported, it will never return, unless its value as coin shall rise above its value as bullion sufficient to pay the interest, freight, and insurance incurred in bringing it back—an event almost impossible. Whenever the exportation of coin shall take place, it will be inevitably the English mintage; and should the colonies continue to produce gold, the entire circulation must be at no very late date in the coin of the Australian Mint. We do not at present see any reason to mint without charge. The gold producing class are not in a condition to claim public benefactions. They are at liberty to take their gold to any other market. Were laws existing to interdict the export of precious metal, as in "the good old days," the miner might be justified in claiming some compensation; but the colony has no reason to stimulate coining. When it will not suit the purpose of the digger to get coin for his gold at the Royal Mint, it is clear he can get it elsewhere. When the circulation is too great for the trade, the Mint must wait for customers. The full employment of such an establishment is not to be expected. It will have its seasons of slackness, and sometimes may not pay the expense of a gate-keeper; but it is impossible in less than two or three years to form any but theoretical ideas of its utility.
>
> We cannot say that the time of the House was wasted by this discussion, but it was grudgingly endured. With topics of great practical importance pressing for settlement, all abstract questions would be best deferred. Three hours and a half spent at the beginning of a session in idle debate, will lead to bad legislation towards its close.

With reference to the actual operations of the Sydney branch of the Royal Mint, we have to state, that, since the opening of the establishment, 22,500 ounces have been imported into it for the purpose of coinage, and 45,500 sovereigns have been issued. The following are the chief features of the regulations now in force for the receipt and issue of gold. The importation of gold dust or gold bullion, for converting the same into coin, will be subject to the following charges: For ten thousand ounces standard and upwards, three-quarters per cent. For importations below this amount, one per cent. The value of the bullion will be determined on the reports of the Mint assayers, and importations will be melted, if preferred, in the presence of the importer; who will be furnished, if he demand it, with a clip for assay from his own ingot, as a check on the reports of the Mint assayers. Gold bullion, in bars or ingots, will be issued, when required, by the Mint, at £3 17s. 10½d., the standard ounce. To parties who desire to receive early payment for their bullion, its value will be paid within three days of delivery at the Mint—an advance of one-fourth per cent. being charged for the accommodation.

A careful perusal of these regulations will assure all parties interested in the sale of gold of the advantages they hold out. In respect to the slightly increased per centage beyond that hitherto charged for coining, it will be seen that the gold seller is benefitted, in place of being a loser. In lieu of having to wait for a month for the money value of his gold dust, he by paying the very small fee of one-fourth per cent. is accommodated with prompt payment within the short period of three days. To miners working at a great distance, and unable themselves to bring down their gold to Sydney for sale, the facility and security offered by the Mint must prove of great benefit.

We have already stated that the delay on the part of the Governors of the sister colonies in proclaiming the gold coin issued at the Sydney Branch Mint has caused much inconvenience to mercantile houses engaged in the inter-colonial trade. It will be seen that in reply to a question put by Mr. Parkes to the Solicitor-General, in Council, the matter seems to be beset with some difficulty. The honorable and learned gentleman, whilst he protested against being called upon to answer in his official capacity questions relating to minute points of law, made the following statement in respect to the exact position of the matter:

> By her Majesty's *Order* in Council, it was provided that the colonial coin should pass current in all the Australian colonies, including the colony of New Zealand, but before this could take place, it was also rendered necessary that a proclamation should issue from the Government of each colony declaring the Order in Council, and announcing the currency of the coin. As to whether it was optional in the local Government to issue this proclamation immediately or otherwise, he was not then in a position to say, as the solution of this question would depend, in a great measure, upon the instructions which accompanied the transmission of the order to the several governments, and with which he had not had an opportunity of becoming acquainted. But so far as this colony was concerned, the Government had no alternative but to issue the proclamation at once, and he was aware that the same course had been followed by the Government of New Zealand. As to the other colonies, although they had not yet taken this step, he collected from the despatches before him, that their Governors must have received instructions similar to those received by the Governor of this colony.

At the monthly general meeting of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, held on Monday last, the *Argus* reports that this question was brought under notice. Our contemporary says :—

> The question of the admission of the Sydney coinage as legal tender in Victoria was briefly discussed, but no practical proposition was brought forward, the speakers confining their remarks to the inconvenience at present existing from the diversity of opinion on the subject. As we have before remarked, the question is not of a very pressing nature, and there are many reasons why hasty legislation on this important question should be avoided. The amount of gold coinage at present in the colony is quite equal to the requirements for circulation, and will serve our turn until the next meeting of the Legislative Council. In the meantime the subject of the introduction of a foreign gold currency which we can be compelled to take in payment, at standard rate, while we cannot compel extra-colonial creditors of the colony so to take it, must be carefully considered, with a view to legislation.

With regard to our public works, we have to report considerable progress. The Chippendale Tunnel, which is the chief cause why the Sydney and Parramatta Railway has not been opened before this, has reached a stage which gives sanguine promise of a speedy completion. The arch, to the extent of 84 feet, or one-third the entire length, has been turned, and the remainder of the work is in a proportionately forward state. The engines and carriages, or in other words, the rolling stock for the line, are all on the spot, and ready for action. On the whole, it is calculated that the works will be sufficiently advanced to admit of the line being opened about the end of August next. The Hunter River railway, that is, the line from Newcastle to Hexham, is also progressing favourably: and a contract has been entered into by Messrs. Randle and Wright for the extension of the line to Maitland. The rails, &c., have been all ordered from England, and it is confidently believed that the entire line will be opened for traffic in the course of twelve months.

The Circular Quay has been finished, and a very substantial and useful work it is. The new part has recently been leased, and it is now extensively occupied by the shipping.

The construction of large sewers for the drainage of the city is going on rapidly. The branch sewer in Bridge-street has been nearly completed, and the one in Pitt-street is in a very advanced state. The main trunk, leading to Fort Macquarie, is progressing favourably; but, in consequence of the vast amount of tunnelling required, the operations here are much slower than in other parts of the city. Nearly the whole of this sewer will pass through the solid rock, at a depth in some places of 57 feet. All the shafts, however, have been sunk to the necessary level, and a large proportion of the tunnelling has already been done. The section of the sewerage which Mr. Randle, the contractor, has undertaken comprises about one-third of the city, and it is estimated that at least one-fourth of the actual work has been executed. The remainder, Mr. Randle assures us, will be done in about seven months from this date.

Preparations are being made for constructing a series of new water-works at the Botany Swamp, whence the city receives its supply of pure water. Mr. Randle has entered into a contract with the City Commissioners to supply the necessary engines for pumping, which are to be three in number, and 75 horse-power each.

The elegant iron building recently brought out from England for a place of worship for the church and congregation of the Free Church of Scotland, in Pitt-street, is now erected in one of the best parts of the city, and is nearly ready for occupation. The old building, which adjoins the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, has been purchased by the committee of that institution, which is now going a-head in a very satisfactory manner. Its members number upwards of 700. The library is well stocked, and the reading room well supplied with papers, quarterlies, &c. His Excellency the Governor-General is the patron of the institution, and Sir Thomas L. Mitchell, the Surveyor-General of the colony, is its president. Classes have recently been formed, and are now in active operation for the study of valuable branches of literature, the arts, and the sciences, many of which are open to the members of the institution free of charge; some of them are presided over by gentlemen eminent for their learning and attainments, and one—the Latin and Greek class—is under the immediate superintendence of the Rev. Dr. Woolley, principal of the Sydney University, who has gratuitously volunteered his services. The reading-room is generally well-attended, and will no doubt be patronized to a far greater extent when, in the place of the present building, and the newly-purchased church, the superior structure contemplated is raised. The numerous lectures which are given, from time to time—lately from week to week—are also well attended.

There has been no very great change in reference to the shipping interest since our last summary. The only features at all remarkable at present are that there are not so many vessels in port as usual, and that several very fine ships are lying alongside the new Semi-circular Quay, which is now completed, and forms a very prominent feature in the many improvements that have been made in connection with our city, bearing testimony to the steady progress we are making. The wages of able seamen may be fairly quoted at £7 per month for foreign voyages. In some instances, it is true, more has been given; but it has been when one or two hands only were required to make up the ship's compliment of men. As to ordinary seamen they are unknown—no one admits himself to be such.

The New South Wales Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society held a monster meeting on the evening of the 25th June last, for the purpose of introducing the Rev. W. H. Beecher and Mr. Thomas Charles, who had then recently arrived as a deputation from the parent Society in England, in order to advance its interests in these colonies. His Excellency Sir W. Denison presided on the occasion, and in the address he delivered he expressed his opinion that it was his duty to co-operate with the Society, and his desire to encourage it in every possible way. The meeting was addressed by the Bishop and the Archdeacon of Sydney, and by the Reverends Messrs. Boyce, Salmon, and Beazeley. The utmost unanimity of sentiment prevailed in reference to the desirability of furthering the objects of the deputation in every possible way.

The official abstract of the revenues of New South Wales for the quarters ending 30th of June, 1854 and 1855, show the following results :—

GENERAL REVENUE.

	1854.	1855.
Customs	£93,163 11 6	116,815 13 4
Duty on spirits distilled in the colony	10,315 17 8	15,429 16 8
Gold licenses	6,810 18 1	5,260 18 9
Gold escort fees	911 11 3	817 8 0
Land sales	1,312 4 0	
Rents, exclusive of land	3,030 19 9	1,570 5 8
Licenses to publicans, auctioneers, &c.	32,548 13 0	31,342 13 0
Postage	6,083 13 4	6,103 18 10
Fines and forfeitures	2,151 8 11	1,039 8 2
Fees of office	3,937 1 7	5,151 18 7
Miscellaneous	2,863 0 8	3,127 13 7
Total of general revenue	163,159 2 0	211,467 2 1
Special receipts	989 19 0	21,459 8 6
Territorial revenue	58,512 8 0	67,736 7 9
Clergy and school estates	1,759 12 0	1,283 14 5
Gross total	£229,091 16 9	£311,915 12 9
Increase on the quarter		£82,853 16 0

480, GEORGE-STREET SOUTH, 480
480, George-street South, 480.
480, George-street South, 480
Opposite the Haymarket.

H. SELBY and CO. beg to announce to the public generally that their annual selling off commenced on MONDAY, July 2nd, and that the most extraordinary bargains ever offered in New South Wales, are now on sale.

H. SELBY and CO. beg to observe that in addition to their own importations, they have purchased at auction during the money pressure of the last six months, some very large lots of various goods, the whole of which will be sold at prices far below the manufacturers' cost prices.

H. SELBY and CO. will now quote a few prices as a guide to intending purchasers.

DRESSES.—About 1000 dresses, consisting of cashmeres, delaines, balzorines, plaids, &c., &c., will be sold at 4s. 11d. 497 very superior tweed, cashmere, lustre, &c., &c., all costing over 15s., will be sacrificed at 8s. 6d. An entire case of dresses not yet opened will be all sold at the English cost price.

Gala plaids, 4½d. per yard, cost in London...... 8¾d.
Ditto ditto, 7½d., cost in London .... 13½d.
French merinos, 1s. 11d., cost in London........... 2s. 8d.

SHAWLS.—In these goods the sacrifice is beyond description, and, to be believed, must be seen. They will merely mention one lot of quite new designs at 8s. 6d., which shawls cost in London 21s. 9d.

CLOTHING.—176 men's doeskin coats will be sold at 16s. 6d. About 100 coats, which cost in England 25s. to 30s., will all be cleared out at 19s. 6d.; also, a lot of colonial-made coats at the same price. 348 black cloth coats, amongst which are some superfine black dress coats, which cost in England 60s. each, will be given away at 25s. each. 674 pairs of black cloth, doeskin, and woollen cord trousers, will all be sold at 12s. 6d. per pair. The whole stock of waistcoats will be sold at half-price.

DRAPERY.—Some fine longcloths, 36 inch wide, will be sold at 3s. per dozen. About 1000 pieces of very superior shirting and longcloths, of the best family makes, usually sold at 6d. and 7½d. per yard, will all be charged 4½d. Sheetings, in all widths and qualities, at the prices they cost in Manchester. Table linen, in sets of one cloth and six napkins, will be sold at 7s. 6d. the set, worth 20s. About 160 counterpanes of the best quality, all more or less soiled, will be sold considerably under cost price. 100 pieces [illegible], which cost in Manchester 8¼d., will be given away at 4½d.

BLANKETS.—100 pairs of good 10 x 4 blankets now marked 20s. will be reduced to 11s. 9d. per pair. Flannels, all wool, at 7¾d., cost in England 11d. Ditto, real Welsh, made by hand, very fine, at 1s. 6d., usually sold at 2s. 6d. per yard.

FURS.—In this department the whole stock will be arranged in three lots, and reduced to 2s 6d., 4s 6d. and 7s. 6d. each.

BONNETS.—An entire case of English-made silk and satin bonnets, costing from 18s. 6d. to 25s, each, will all be sold at 12s 6d. each.

The following goods are all being sold at about half-price:—Ladies' stays, chemises, and drawers, baby linen, habit shirts, sleeves, neckties, caps, hoods and cloaks, parasols, polkas, purses, gloves, hair nets, and hundreds of other fancy articles.

On MONDAY, July 16th, will be ready, a large lot of remnants of silk.

TO MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS.

Ribbon velvets, black and coloured, in any width or colour, either plain or figured, at the London cost price
Bonnet silks and satins, cheaper than any other house in Sydney
Ribbons will be almost given away.

H. SELBY and CO. have always kept the largest and best stock of hosiery in the colony. They will, on Monday, sell stockings usually charged 10½d. at 6d. per pair; at 12s. per dozen hosiery will be sold which cannot be equalled by any other house at 1s. 6d. per pair, and for 17s. 6d. per dozen the best article manufactured.

Men's hose, half-hose, and children's socks, equally cheap. In fancy goods the variety is too great to particularise, suffice it to say that the whole has undergone a reduction of about half.

In conclusion, H. SELBY and CO. beg to remark that a black dress coat, which cost in England 60s., cannot be dear in Sydney at 25s.; that 10s. is not a high price for a counterpane of the best quality manufactured, and large enough for any bed in Sydney; and that a lady's dress, costing over 10s. in London, must be cheap in Australia at 4s. 11d., all of which they will be prepared to sell on MONDAY, July 2nd.

Terms, CASH ONLY. No abatement, and all goods marked in plain figures.

H. SELBY and CO.

THIRD WEEK of the MONSTER SALE at the Hall, 89, Pitt-street, opposite the Theatre, and at 123, Pitt-street, corner of Pitt and Market-streets.—Mr. CHARLES MOORE respectfully announces that in consequence of his having to give up the premises on the 28th instant, and in order effectually to clear out the entire stock by that time, he will on MONDAY, 16th instant, bring forward a large lot of useful goods, at such prices that must ensure a rapid clearance. As it would be impossible in the limits of an advertisement to enumerate the various descriptions and prices, he will quote only a few, in order to show the great advantages he can offer to his numerous patrons:—

370 pair Swiss curtains, 13s. 6d., former price 27s.
150 10-4 tablecloths, 5s. 9d., former price 11s. 6d.
90 pieces white sheeting, 9½d. a yard, former price 1s. 4d.
45 pieces 11-4 ditto, 1s. 5d., former price 1s. 9d.
36 pieces 12-4 ditto, 1s. 11d., former price 2s. 3d.
250 11-4 white counterpanes, 5s. 8d., cost 8s. 9d.
700 pieces Horrocks' longcloths, 4½d. per yard, former price, 6d.
500 pieces best ditto, 5d., former price, 7½d.
190 pieces watered moreens, 1s., former price 1s. 6d.
299 pieces real Welsh flannels, 1s. 4d., former price 2s. 3d.
99 pieces fancy doeskins, 1s. 11½d., former price, 4s. 9d.
79 dozen cambric handkerchiefs, 4s. 3d., former price 7s. 9d.
150 pair coutille stays, 1s. 11½d., former price 5s.
87 pairs soiled best goods, 4s. 11d., former price 12s. 6d.
128 coloured tweed mantles, 4s. 11d., former price 19s. 6d.
590 beautiful black cloth 9s. 6d., former price 17s. 9d.
160 rich velvet ditto, 39s 6d., former price 60s.
396 children's ditto, 4s. 11d., former price 7s. 6d.
150 printed cashmere shawls, 5s., former price 17s. 6d.
109 ditto large ditto, 12s 9d., former price 31s. 6d.
76 ditto barege ditto, 17s. 6d., former price 35s. 9d.
120 pieces 4-4 prints, 3½d. yard, former price 8½d.
876 best printed muslins, 2s. 10½d. 14 yards, former price 7s. 6d.
56 printed cashmeres, 8s. 6d., former price 14s. 9d.
70 polish lustres, 5s. 11d., former price 13s. 9d.
130 unique robes, 17s. 6d., former price 39s. 6d.
90 pieces black glacés, 2s. 10½d., former price 4s. 9d.
70 rich crepinnettes, 39s 6d., former price 52s. 6d.
190 rich coloured glacés, 29s. 6d, former price 42s.
570 pairs French coutille stays, 5s. 11d., worth 12s. 6d.

Cash only. No exceptions.

SELLING OFF, SELLING OFF.—Great Annual Sale of Winter Drapery, &c., &c., &c., at the Iron Emporium. The whole of the valuable stock of silks, shawls, mantles, dresses, prints, household goods, ribbons, millinery, hosiery, gloves, &c., &c., bought in the colonial markets, under most advantageous terms, will now be offered to the public at and under prime cost. The proprietors trust that the ladies and heads of families will avail themselves of this first-rate opportunity of securing first-rate goods at prices hitherto unknown to the Sydney public. Terms, cash. Every article re-marked in plain figures. The Iron Emporium, 85, South Head-road.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Opening of the New Drapery and Ready-made Clothing Establishment, 81, South Head Road, opposite Palmer-street.—W. JOHNSTON has much pleasure in introducing the above establishment to the notice of residents on the Surry Hills, Paddington, Woolloomooloo, and the Public generally. Having laid in a stock of drapery and ready-made clothing, bought in the lowest markets for cash, he will be in a position to defy competition, by selling a really good article at a low price. July 14th, 1855.

HATS, HATS, HATS!!!—B. MOUNTCASTLE has just landed, ex Phœnician, one of his usual monthly shipments of superior hats, consisting of ladies' Parisian and felt riding hats, gentlemen's best hats of every description; boys' black, drab, and brown hats; oilsilk and cloth caps, hat and cap covers, gloves, gold and silver lace bands and ornaments, &c., &c. Every description of hats and caps made to order. Australian Hat Warehouse, 224, George-street; Manufactory, 48, Market-street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—To Wholesale Buyers and the Trade generally.—E. VICKERY begs to announce that he has completed arrangements for carrying on the wholesale boot and shoe trade on the most extensive scale. With this object in view, he has greatly extended his premises, and will be constantly in receipt of very large shipments of boots, shoes, and leather, manufactured under the surveillance of a thoroughly practical agent. No. 210, George-street and Wynyard-lane.

BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS. Just opened, a large and varied assortment of some of the handsomest brass and iron bedsteads ever imported, and of various sizes, at JOHN HILL, jun., and SON'S, 48, late 107, King-street.

WATCHES, WATCHES, WATCHES.—The largest stock of watches in the colony, of every description, to be had at D. MITCHELL'S, No. 100, Pitt-street, next to the Theatre, at the following reduced charges:—

	£	s.
Silver open-face horizontal watch, jewelled in four holes, very neat, for the vest pocket	2	15
Ditto, in hunting cases	3	15
Warranted for two years.		
Silver open-face patent lever, jewelled in ten holes, going while wound, with a very neat enamelled dial	4	0
Ditto, in hunting cases	5	0
Warranted for two years.		
Silver open-face English patent lever, capped and jewelled, by Carter, Cornhill, London; a useful watch, for riding or any other hard work ...	6	10
Ditto, in hunting cases (very strong)	7	10
Warranted for three years.		
Gold open-face watch, horizontal construction, in four jewels, with gold balance; being very neatly finished, it is suitable for a lady or gentleman	5	10
Ditto, in hunting cases (very useful)	8	10
Warranted for two years.		
Gold open-face patent lever, jewelled in ten holes, with maintaining-power; a neat and serviceable watch for any purchaser	8	10
Ditto, in hunting cases	11	10
For two years warranted.		
Gold English-made patent lever; a superbly finished watch, very stout cases, with all the most serviceable improvements, suitable for the bush or the sea, and in fact for any climate	16	15
Ditto, in hunting cases	18	15
For three years warranted.		

And a great many others, of all sorts, all sizes, and at all prices. Those that are in want of a neat and serviceable watch ought not to neglect this opportunity, as these are the most superior lot ever received. Country people in particular ought to note the address, as any of these watches will be forwarded to any part of the colony on receipt of the above-named prices. A guarantee given in writing with each watch for the above-stated period.

D. MITCHELL, watchmaker and jeweller, 100, Pitt-street, next to the Theatre.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the Undersigned:—
Lead pipe, ½, ¾, 1, in 60 feet lengths
Window glass, 44 x 36, 42 x 36, 41 x 26, 36 x 30, 32 x 28, 30 x 34, 28 x 24, 26 x 18, 20 x 16, 20 x 14, 18 x 16, 16 x 14, 16 x 12, 14 x 10, 24 x 20
Pint and quart pickles
Bottled beer, in cases
Sardines, ½ and ¼
Felt hats, in cases
Ivory and rack combs
Hogsheads and cases, cut wines and ales
Cases drapery, clothing
Plaid children's dresses, cases brab hats
Ladies' and children's boots and shoes
1 case Colt's revolvers
Casks plated ware
Essence of lemon (genuine)
Ladies' winter cloaks
Crates earthenware
Cotton tick, worsted plaid tartans
Casks cruets, in frames
Diggers' strong leather belts.
J. G. RAPHAEL, 601, Lower George-street North.

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned, KIRKMAN and SON'S Full and Semi-Cottage Pianos, SCHROEDER and CO.'S German Grand Square Pianos.—KIRCHNER and CO., 1, Wynyard-street. June 6th.

DOORS, DOORS, DOORS.—English 2 inch and 1½ double moulded front and inner doors, and glazed sashes, remarkably cheap, at the Steam Mills. W. FAIRFAX.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY for CAPITALISTS.—For SALE.—A handsome villa residence, with verandah, situated at Balmain (Snail's Bay, near Birchgrove), known as the French Cottage. Containing six rooms, detached kitchen and servants' rooms. The rooms are papered and neatly decorated. Water frontages with flower garden, orchard, and vegetable garden; a good well of water. Terms, reasonable. Apply at the French Cottage, or to Mr. MADER, stationer, No. 174, George-street, opposite Hunter-street.

STORE FOR SALE.—That two-story Iron Store, in Essex-street, Lower George-street, consisting of cellar, large store, and four apartments above, with yard in the rear, and water laid on. Also, a lease of the ground on which it stands for nineteen years. For further particulars apply to CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., 6, York-street.

BICKLEIGH VALE, Parramatta River.—For SALE, by private contract, the proprietor being about to leave the colony for England, the picturesque house and grounds, known as Bickleigh Vale, late in the occupation of the proprietor, situated about seven miles from Sydney, on the banks of the Parramatta River, at Hen and Chicken Bay, within one mile of Bedlam Ferry, and about the same distance from the Parramatta Road. The house contains five rooms and pantry, with detached kitchen, servants' room, laundry, stabling, and other out-offices complete, rendering it fit for the residence of a respectable family. The grounds have been laid out with great taste, regardless of expense; there is also an orchard of eight acres, stocked with choice fruit trees of every variety, including nearly 400 orange trees, most of which are in full bearing, and offers a capital income to the fortunate purchaser; there is also a good kitchen garden, flower garden, and ornamental shrubbery, with a carriage drive through the orange grove; also a paddock of about twelve acres, enclosed with a three-rail fence. The ground comprises about 22 acres. There is erected in the paddock a newly built four-roomed cottage, bringing in a rental of £1 a week. The whole of the property is abundantly supplied with water and wood. This is a snug little homestead, in a delightful spot, at a convenient distance from Sydney. Purchasers are requested to inspect the property; a plan on view at Messrs. PRINCE, BRAY, and OGG'S.

Apply to Mr James Kinghorn, Bickleigh Vale, Five Dock.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—To be SOLD by Tender, the Estate of Nerriga, containing upwards of 5000 acres, situated midway between Braidwood and Shoalhaven, being one of the very best estates for agriculture in the colony. The above estate has been subdivided into farms, varying from 40 to 320 acres, suitable reserves having been made for roads, &c. Tenders will be received in writing for all or any of this splendid property, until the 7th of August, 1855, at the Office of A. B. Spark, Esq., King-street, Sydney, and at the Stores of Mr. S. Richardson, Braidwood, where plans and conditions can be seen, and every other information given. All persons tendering for any portion of this estate, will please to state the price per acre they are willing to give, and the number of the lot, and the section as per plan. The terms of payment will be 25 per cent. deposit, as soon as the tender is accepted, the remainder by bills, six, nine, and twelve months, bearing interest at 8 per cent. per annum. The tenders will close on the 7th August, and all persons whose tender is accepted will be informed on the 21st of August. Mr. S. Richardson and the proprietors, in offering this estate for sale by tender, wish to urge on all persons to inspect the various lots and judge for themselves, by which means they feel assured that this property will fetch its value. Plans can be had at the Office of A. B. SPARK, Esq., Sydney, and at the Stores of Mr. S. RICHARDSON.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.—TWO NEW FAMILY RESIDENCES, delightfully situated on the high ground near Juniper Hall, the late residence of Mr. Robert Cooper, on the South Head-road, nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church, and the new stone building intended as an Episcopal Church, now ready for consecration.

Views taken on the spot may be seen at the Mart; but the purchasers are earnestly requested to visit this charming spot. Omnibusses to Paddington pass and repass at all times of the day. The salubrity of the situation is acknowledged by all. The size of the allotments also is deserving the notice of intending purchasers, as each house possesses a large plot in front for a lawn, extending down to Underwood-street, to which the frontages vary from 49 feet to 74 feet by depths of 140 feet 9 inches on the west, to 199 feet on the east.

On LOT 8, the house contains seven rooms and two pantries, with a good hall 5 feet wide and about 38 feet long. On either side of the hall is a dining and drawing-room overlooking the bay, each 18 feet 3 inches by 15 feet 4 inches, handsomely papered and finished with register grates. At the rear of the dining-room are pantries, or china closets, each 7 feet 6 inches by 5 feet. Behind the drawing-room is the bedroom, 18 feet 7 inches by 12 feet 4 inches, finished in the same style. On the other side of the hall is a second bedroom, 15 feet 4 inches by 15 feet 3 inches, behind which are two smaller bedrooms. A large and comfortable kitchen, 19 feet 6 inches by 12 feet, is under the same roof at the end of the hall. At the rear of the house is a large yard sufficient for the erection of coach-house, stable, and such other buildings as may be required.

On LOT 7, is a second house, equal to the other in all respects, excepting having one back bedroom instead of two, and a difference in the size of the kitchen.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD, auctioneers.
City Mart, 211, George-street, July 10th, 1855.

KEIRA VILLA, Wollongong.—FOR SALE, this compact Family Residence, containing six (6) rooms, all recently papered and painted; verandah, coach-house, stable, and kitchen; standing on half-an-acre of land, fenced and paled in, situate in Crown-street, and commanding an extensive view of the ocean, Five Islands, and mountain scenery. Also, an adjoining half-acre, suitable for the erection of two additional villas. The salubrity of the district and easy access by the steamer Illawarra render it one of the most agreeable family residences in the vicinity of Sydney. Further particulars of Mr. ALFRED CANE, 78, Old South Head Road.

TO BE SOLD or LET, a most eligible plot of Building Land, having a frontage of 84 feet 4 inches to Macquarie-street South, and of 58 feet to Goulbourne-street. Terms and credit liberal to approved purchasers. Apply to CHARLES LOWE, Solicitor, George-street.

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60 ALLOTMENTS of LAND TO LET, at a low ground rent, on Lease (no restrictions as to building) situate at Redfern. Apply at 160, Elizabeth-street South.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Important and Unreserved Sale of superior Earthenware, now landing.
To Earthenware Dealers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, July 16, 1855, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Fifty packages superior earthenware, comprising
Bowls and saucers, Spanish blue
Ditto ditto, brown tudor
Ditto ditto, blue and green fibre
Ditto ditto, flowing blue
Ditto ditto, Spanish enamelled
Bowls, flowing blue
Ditto, flowing blue and hyacinth
Ditto, flowing blue and green fibre
Breakfast services, enamelled
Ditto, Spanish flowing blue
Ditto, marble
Ditto, hyacinth
Dinner plates, dark blue Genoese
Soup ditto, ditto ditto ditto
Twifflers and muffins, ditto ditto
Dishes and bakers, ditto ditto
Soup and sauce tureens, ditto ditto
Oval dishes, salads, ditto ditto
Dinner services, complete dark blue, Chantilly
Ditto ditto, Cambridge, Neutral Baltic
Ditto ditto, ditto, with gilt handles
Ditto ditto, ditto, enamelled
Dinner, twiffler, and muffin plates, willow
Meat dishes and bakers, ditto
Cover dishes, ditto
Sauce tureens, ditto
Toilet sets, Richmond, Maltby, marble
Ditto ditto, Albion, unique, apple blossom
Ditto ditto, ditto, flow green, ditto ditto
Ditto ditto, ditto, ditto blue, ditto ditto
Ditto ditto, green marble
Ditto ditto, Albion enamelled
Ditto ditto, Richmond, gold lines
Ditto ditto, ditto, green stripes
Ditto ditto, mulberry marble
Fancy tea sets, flown, assorted
Dessert services, flown, green marble
Ditto ditto, mulberry ditto
Harlequin plates
China mugs, white and gold names
Porter mugs, flower blue and Hong
Ditto ditto, green and marble
Jugs, in sets, Canton hyacinth
Ditto ditto, Dutch blue
Ditto ditto, vine and druid
Salts and peppers.

☞ The above goods are in first-rate condition, and are worthy of attention.

Terms at sale.

Five hundred and fifty Packages.
Important and unreserved Sale of Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, from Whybrow's, Feast's, and other celebrated houses.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th July, at 11 o'clock precisely,
550 packages oilmen's stores and groceries, comprising
Whybrow's pint pickles, in 3 dozen cases
Ditto quart ditto, in 2 dozen ditto
Ditto pint salad oil
Ditto quart ditto
Ditto bottled fruits, in 2 dozen cases
Ditto assorted jams, in 4 dozen ditto
Feast's ditto ditto ditto
Ditto 2 and 4 dozen capers
Ditto assorted sauces
Coleman's No. 1 starch
Ditty half-ounce blue
Sardines, quarter-tins
Ditto, half-tins
Anchovy and bloater paste
Yarmouth bloaters, in 2 dozen tins
Terms at sale.

Forty-two Packages Superior Boots and Shoes.
Imported expressly for the Market, and all Seasonable Goods.
To Boot and Shoe Dealers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 19th July, 1855, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
42 packages superior boots and shoes, comprising
Men's strong bluchers
Ditto hobnail ditto
Ditto wellington boots
Stockmen's strong ditto
Men's watertight ditto ditto
Ladies' cashmere boots
Ditto ditto elastic sides
Ditto patent enamel
Ditto enamel seal shoes
Boys' and youths' strong boots
Children's shoes, 9 to 13
Ditto ditto, 7 to 9
Ditto ditto, 2 to 5
Terms at sale.

To Butchers.
772 Fat Sheep.

MR. LONG is favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the Cattle Sale Yards, at Camperdown, near Sydney, at two o'clock on TUESDAY, the 17th July, 1855,
772 fat wethers, in small lots to suit purchasers.

Important to Ironmongers and Crockery Ware Dealers and others.

MR. ISAAC ALAND has been favoured with instructions from Mr. England, who is leaving Sydney, to sell by auction, on the premises, No. 77, South Head Road, opposite Palmer-street, THIS DAY, 16th July, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his stock-in-trade, consisting of a general assortment of brushware, hardware, and crockeryware.
Terms, cash.

MARTYN'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 240, Pitt-street. Regular Sale Days—Tuesdays and Fridays. All parties sending Horses or other Stock for Sale, are particularly requested to send written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, and if with or without reserve.

Wellingtons and Elastic Side Boots.

MR. W. C. RUSH will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 292, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 16th July, at 11 o'clock precisely, without reserve,
10 trunks containing
Superior French wellingtons, 7 to 11
Ditto elastic side boots, all large sizes
Ditto ladies' cloth ditto, welts, 5 to 7.
Terms at sale

To Boot and Shoe Buyers, and the Trade generally.

MR. W. C. RUSH will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 292, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 16th July, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Without reserve,
97 packages superior boots and shoes, just landed, in prime condition, comprising—
Gents' enamelled napoleons
Ditto superior riding boots
Long mining boots, hobbed
Superior watertights
Fancy balmoral boots
Shooting shoes
Kip wellingtons
Deck boots
Kip bluchers, wadded
Ditto light ditto
Superior calf ditto
Heavy ditto ditto, bradded
Boys' and youths' ditto ditto, tipped and bradded
Gents' dress wellingtons
Ditto patent ditto
Ditto French front ditto
Ditto stout wellingtons, bradded
Ditto short ditto
Ditto half ditto
Ditto prince georges
Ditto patent alberts, elastic sides
Ditto ditto cossacks
Ladies' patent goloshed boots, welts
Ditto cloth ditto, BB
Ditto cashmere ditto
Ditto ditto patent goloshed
Ditto ditto adelaide ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, BB
Ditto walking shoes, leather welts
Ditto stout cloth and button boots
Ditto cordovan shoes
Maids' boots, cloth and cashmere
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, patent goloshed
Patent straps, all sizes, pumps and welts.
Terms at sale.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Shippers, Country Storekeepers, and others.

MR. W. C. RUSH has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 292, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th July, at 11 o'clock precisely, without reserve,
One hundred and twenty-three packages of general drapery, clothing, &c., comprising
French brocaded silks
Extra rich ditto ditto
Plain black ditto
Shot glacés
Check and stripe ditto
Black gros
Ditto satin
Very rich ditto
Black satinettes
Silk mantles
Satin ditto, trimmed velvet
Extra cloth ditto
Cloth mantles, trimmed braid
Children's ditto
French merinos
Ditto twills
Ditto cashmere
Circassian cloths
Orleans lustres
Coburgs, black and coloured
5-4 Hoyle's prints
7-8 ditto ditto fancies
French cambric prints
Liddiard's prints
Fancy ditto
Ditto and orange ditto
Grey sheeting
Ditto calicoes
White sheetings
Ditto calicoes
Longcloths
Horrocks' ditto
Imitation ditto ditto
Silicias
Rolled shirtings
Huckabacks
Diapers, cotton and linen
Damasks
Scotch twills
Moleskins
Printed ditto
Flannels
Welsh ditto
Blankets
Witney ditto, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4
Pilot cloths
Beavers
Blue serge shirts, double backs
Ditto guernseys
Striped ditto
Worsted hosiery
Scotch twill shirts
Regatta ditto, washed and boxed
White ditto ditto
Moleskin trousers
Black and fancy doeskin ditto
Pilot cloth ditto
Worsted cord ditto
Boys' and youths' trousers
Satin vests
Black cloth ditto
Moire antique ditto
Quilting ditto
Black cloth ditto
Fancy ditto ditto
Fancy doe ditto
Black and coloured oxonians
Ditto paletots
Ditto frock coats
Blue pilot chesterfields
Ditto reefing jackets
American ditto
Drab driving coats
Witney overcoats
Terms, at sale.

White and Brown Military Drills
Striped Drills
Superior Table Linen.
On account and risk of the Shippers.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, York and Wynyard streets, THIS DAY, July 16th, at 11 o'clock,
2 cases best white and brown linen drills
1 ditto striped drills, for children's dresses
2 ditto superior damask table linen.
Terms at sale.

Wellington Boots
Children's Hats
Mens' Felt Hats
Glengarry Caps, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, York and Wynyard streets, THIS DAY, July 16, at 11 o'clock,
150 pairs wellington boots
Children's hats, trimmed
Men's felt and silk hats
Glengarry, and fancy caps, &c.
Terms at sale.

Two Wooden Houses
Large New Tent
Hammocks, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his rooms, York and Wynyard streets, THIS DAY, July 16th, at 11 o'clock,
Two wooden houses, each 2 rooms
One large size new English made tent, with poles, pegs, &c., complete
30 strong canvas hammocks.
Terms at sale.

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35 Cases Nails
82 Shovels
52 Pickaxes.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, York and Wynyard streets, THIS DAY, July 16, at 11 o'clock,
35 cases assorted wrought nails
82 shovels
52 pickaxes
5 kegs wrought nails
Terms at sale.

Horse, Cart, and Harness.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction at his Rooms, Wynyard and York streets, THIS DAY, July 16, at 11 o'clock,
A superior horse, cart, and harness.
Terms, cash.

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60 Tons Coals.
Ankers and others against Puzey.
Under Warrants of Distress, issued by the Bench of Magistrates of the Water Police Office, in the above causes.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON is instructed to sell by auction, at Puzey's Wharf, late Brown and Chapman's, THIS DAY, July 16th, at 11 o'clock precisely.
Between 50 and 60 tons of coals.
Terms, cash.

Elegant selection of Parisian
Candelabra,
Moderateur Lamps,
Salad and Trifle Stands,
Candlesticks,
Epergnes,
Plateaux, in ormolu and bronze,
Silver-mounted Dressing Cases, Workboxes, Carriage Bags, and various elegant ornaments of novel designs.
Just landed.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, York and Wynyard Streets, TUESDAY, July 17th, at 11 o'clock,
A most elegant selection of Parisian articles, for use and ornament, and of the best manufacture, comprising
4 five and six-light candelabra, of choice designs in ormolu and bronze
1 pair of splendid large porcelain moderateur lamps
1 pair moderateur lamps, in bronze and ormolu relief
2 handsome ditto, in solid bronze
2 pairs dolphin salad or trifle stands, richly gilt, with cut glass dishes
1 epergne, ditto ditto
6 richly gilt plateaux, oval, round, and square
Candlesticks of various designs, in ormolu and bronze
Elegant large porcelain vases
Bronzed and gilt figures and ornaments
Rosewood inlaid ladies' and gent's dressing cases, with chased silver fittings
Work boxes and carriage bags, with silver fittings
Morocco crochet reticules and work bags, fitted
Silver mounted perfume bottles
Very superior portemonnaies and cigar cases, and
Various other elegant novelties,
All of which may be viewed the day preceding the sale.
Terms at sale.

Unredeemed Pledges.

MR. J. C. MOLLOY will sell by public auction, at his Pawn Office, Brickfield-hill, THIS DAY, 16th July, at 11 o'clock,
The undermentioned unredeemed pledges, pawned with him on the dates specified as under:—

1853.
Aug. 1—Silver bread basket
8—Silver coffee pot
15—Diamond ring, brequet chain, and 4 silver spoons
29—Diamond brooch
Sept. 2—Silver lever watch, 12931
22—4 waistcoats and cloth cloak in bag
Oct. 8—8 books in bag
1854.
Aug. 16—Gold ring
27—Gold brooch and pin
28—Dress and shawl
Sept. 16—Gold guard
25—Frock coat, trousers, vest, &c.
26—Jet brooch, earrings, &c.
28—Pair of gold earrings
29—Silk dress and velvet mantle
Oct. 3—Gold drops and diamond ring
8—Silver lever watch, 7018
14—Gold geneva watch, 4146, and gold guard
24—Diamond ring
28—Trousers, two vests, and dress piece
Nov. 13—Silver watch
Coat, trousers, &c.
15—Silk dress piece
17—Overcoat
25—Silver geneva watch, 1718
28—Carpenters' cramp
Gold chain
20—Silver watch, 1318
Nov. 29—Silver geneva watch, 692
30—Silver lever watch, 836
Dec. 4—Dress piece
Piece of cloth
5—Silver lever watch, 10224
7—three silver spoons and sugar tongs
Silver watch, knife, fork, and spoon
11—Silk dress piece
Gold geneva watch, 1735, and gold guard
12—Three pairs men's boots
Silver geneva watch, 10112
Single barrel gun
Gold geneva watch, 3214
14—Bundle of books
Silver watch, 8031
20—Gold brooch
Gold brooch and studs
Gold locket
23—Dress, ring, vest, &c.
Silver watch, 7843
Gold chain
Frock coat, vest, and shawl
27—Silver watch, 3316
Silver lever watch, 87291
29—Silk dress piece
Shawl and visite
1855
Jan. 1—Silver watch, 8651
3—6 silver spoons and tongs
Silver watch, 9610
5—Plated coffee-pot and bread-basket
6—Shooting coat
Gold chain
Crape shawl
8—Frock coat
Silk dress piece
Gold watch
11—Silver geneva watch, 6637
12—Trousers and shawl
13—Four nuggets of gold
16—Silk dress
18—Dress piece and trousers
20—Quilt
22—Coat, &c.
24—Shawl and coat
Crape shawl
27—Silk dress
Silk dress and shawl
Gold drops
Silver geneva watch, 8368
29—Gold brooch
30—Silk dress piece, vest, &c.
31—2 silk dresses
Feb. 3—Gold geneva watch, 19179, and 2 rings
6—Coat, trousers, &c.
4 sheets, 2 night dresses, &c.
8—Coat, vest, and trousers
10—Silver geneva watch, 5801
19—Silver watch, 1741
Silk dress
20—Silver watch, 5105
21—One pair of cloth trousers
22—Coat, trousers, and 2 vests
Dress piece, chemise, &c.
22—Shoes, night dresses, &c.
27—Gold chain, locket, &c.
28—Bundle of underclothing
March 2—Bundle of sundries
2 pairs of boots
3—Coat and trousers
6—Coat, trousers, and vest
7—Frock coat, trousers, and vest
Shawl and table-cover
Table-cloth, night dresses, &c.
10—3 fowling pieces
Blankets and counterpane
13—2 dress pieces and 2 shawls
14—Banjo
Bundle of drawers, &c.
15—Delaine dress
19—Shooting coat
Satin dress
Bundle of sundries
22—Baby's robe
Chest of clothing, books, &c.
24—Lot of children's things
Telescope
Shawl, shirts, &c,
Crape shawl
26—Baby's cloak, trousers, fan, &c.
Shawl and dress piece
2 silk visites
Also a number of bundles of 5s. and under.
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock. Terms, cash.

To Storekeepers, Wine Merchants, and others.
Spirits, Ale and Porter, Champagne, and Sherry.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instruction to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, the 16th instant, at 12 o'clock,
30 cases superior old tom
7 hogsheads B.P. rum
90 cases dark brandy
60 ditto pale ditto
50 ditto, each 4 dozen, Byass' and Davis' ale and porter
160 ditto champagne
60 cases sherry, London-bottled
3 butts sherry, &c.
Terms at sale.

To Drapers, Shippers, Storekeepers, and others.
Twenty-nine Packages Seasonable Drapery Goods.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,
29 cases and bales seasonable goods, viz:—
Pilot jackets
Pilot trousers
Doe trousers
Dress trousers
Fancy vests
Dress silks
Black gros
Cashmere dresses
Lustre
Children's dresses
Linen ticks
Cotton ticks
Diapers
Tablecloths
Cambric handkerchiefs
Cotton handkerchiefs
Muslins
Merino hose
Merino half-hose
Lambswool half-hose
Brown half-hose
Fancy half-hose
Striped railway rug
White shirts
Cotton pants
Boys' jackets
Striped shirts
6-4, 8-4, 12-4 drugget
Hearth rugs
Waterproof clothing, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Canvas.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,
4 bales best canvas, assorted Nos.
Terms at sale.

To Chemists, Druggists, Perfumers, &c.
Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, &c.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of drugs, chemicals, perfumery, &c., comprising
Pulv. rhei.
Colocynth
Tragacinth
Aloes soc.
Confect. aromat.
Ipicac.
Ant. tart.
Scillae
Digitalis
Gamboge
Conii.
Zinzib.
Extracts hyoscyam
Conii.
Lactucæ, &c., &c.
Essential oil, assorted
Iodine
Ferri. carb. and iodide
Willow boxes
Twine
Measures
Magnesia
Gum arabic
Grains paradise
Cascarilla
Sal. acetasella
Pul. sodæ tart.
Pix Burgund.
Spirit of æther
Hartshorn
Hydrargyrum
Corrosive sublimate
Opium
Prussic acid
Cocculus Indicus
Acid nitric
Acid sulphuric
Sulphur
Soda
Hair oils, macassar, &c.
Bears' grease, in plain and fancy boxes
Lip salve
Toilet bottles
Brushes
Smelling salts
Flesh gloves
Night lights
Godfrey's cordial, &c.
Terms at sale.

To Grocers, Provision Dealers, Shippers, and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock,
5 tons rice
85 bags fine flour
55 boxes mould candles
1 ton Liverpool soap, Steel's best
50 bags new walnuts
15 kegs butter
30 tins mixed confectionary, each 18 lb.
2 casks York hams
5 cases paste blacking
10 tons Liverpool salt
3 ditto salt, in boxes of 1 cwt.
4 casks split peas
5 kegs negrohead tobacco
Lemon peel
Orange and citron peel
Curry powder
Bottled fruits
Pint pickles
Quart pickles, &c.
Terms at sale.

Ship Bread.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock,
8 cwt., more or less, ships' bread.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of boots and shoes, comprising
Gents' wellingtons
Bluchers
Lace-ups
Short wellingtons
Ladies' boots, patent leather
Ditto cashmere boots
Gents' patent wellingtons
Children's boots
Ditto shoes
Slippers, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

A Clear-out Sale of Drapery, Silks, Ribbons, Slop Blankets, Rugs, Carpets, Shawls, Hosiery, Ribbons, &c., &c., without Reserve.

MR. C. NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Drapery Sale Rooms, on TUESDAY, 17th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock,
About sixty packages of the undermentioned goods. This being a closing sale, no loose goods can be received.
3 bales, 72 inch extra stout grey shirting
4 ditto, 36 inch ditto ditto ditto
3 ditto fine soft ditto
3 ditto rough brown hollands
2 ditto 10-4 blankets
2 ditto white counterpanes
2 cases white and black cotton hose
2 ditto braces
2 ditto lambswool hosiery
3 ditto haberdashery
1 ditto satteen and cutille stays
2 ditto washed shirts, regattas
2 ditto fine white shirts
2 ditto Scotch twill shirts
1 case indiarubber and berlin braces
2 bales stout 2 x 2 stockport shirts
1 ditto blue serge ditto
2 ditto pilot coats
1 ditto cloth shooting ditto
2 ditto water proof clothing
2 cases cloth caps
1 ditto Christy's hats
2 ditto ditto soft felt ditto
2 bales 10-4 blankets
2 ditto hearthrugs
1 ditto heavy Canadian frocks
1 case very superior silk vests
3 ditto cashmere dresses
3 ditto fashionable bonnets
1 ditto lace goods
1 ditto parasols
1 ditto rich silk bandannas
1 ditto neckties
Also, a large parcel of loose goods, consisting of silks, shawls, ribbons, China goods, gloves, muslins, &c.
Terms at sale.

Saddlery, and Mail Axles.
To Saddlers, Wheelwrights, and Coach-makers.
Superior London-made
Saddles
Harness
Whips, Spurs, &c.

MESSRS. FRITH and PAYTEN (successors to Mr. Charles Newton) will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 16th instant, at 11 o'clock,
10 cases superior London-made saddlery, containing
Gents' hogskin hunting saddles
Ladies' side ditto ditto
Youth's ditto saddles
Gig harness, brass and silver mounted
Tandem ditto, ditto ditto
Carriage ditto, ditto ditto
Stage coach ditto, ditto ditto
Cart ditto
Gig and jockey whips
Spurs, brushes, &c., &c.
Also, patent mail axles, all sizes.
Terms at sale.

Manila Rope
Whale Lines
Tents
To Ship Chandlers, Owners, and Storekeepers.

MESSRS. FRITH and PAYTEN (successors to Mr. Charles Newton) will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock,
11 coils 1 inch Manila rope
14 ditto 1¼ ditto ditto ditto
15 ditto 1½ ditto ditto ditto
16 ditto 1¾ ditto ditto ditto
19 ditto 2 ditto ditto ditto
55 ditto whale lines
7 tents, 8 x 10
10 ditto, 7 x 9
Terms at sale.

To Furniture Buyers, Printsellers, &c.
Oil Paintings.
Engravings.
Furniture, &c.

MESSRS. FRITH and PAYTEN (successors to Mr. Charles Newton) will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 16th instant, at 11 o'clock,
8 cases oil paintings and choice engravings, containing
Marine Views
Farm Scenery
Sporting plates
Battle Scenes
Landscapes, &c., &c.
Elegant mahogany sideboard, dining and loo table
Cooking apparatus.
Terms, cash.

No. 2 Manila Cigars.
To Tobacconists
Grocers
Shippers and Speculators.
Positive and unprecedented Sale of 574 Cases No. 2 Manila Cigars.

MESSRS. FRITH and PAYTEN (successors to Mr. Charles Newton) have received instructions from Messrs. Smith, Brothers, and Co., the importers, to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 41, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 26th instant, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
The whole of their stock of superior No. 2 Manila cigars, as follows:
Ex Gazelle, 30 cases
Frances Walker, 52 ditto
Empress, 60 ditto
Caroline Chisholm, 66 ditto
Oscar Vidal, 68 cases
Arrogant, 30 ditto
Panama, 50 ditto
Helen Baird, 7 ditto
Blair, 11 ditto
Duke of Northumberland, 100 ditto
Allandale, 50 ditto
Ocean Wave, 50 ditto.

The auctioneers beg to call the particular attention of intending purchasers to the fact, that the whole of these importations have been above twelve months in bond, and are consequently much enhanced in value.

The quality of Messrs. Smith, Brothers, and Co.'s Importations is so well known to the trade and shippers, that they need scarcely be recommended to replenish their stocks for the approaching season, when very high prices may be looked for, owing to the extremely low stock now in bond.

Terms at sale.

Superior elegant English-made Grand Pianofortes!!!
Handsome Semi-cottage and Semi-cabinet ditto.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the enlarged Rooms, City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, the 16th instant, at half-past 11 o'clock,
BG 487—1 very superior elegant rosewood grand pianoforte, full size, by King, London, with all the latest improvements
488—1 very superior English-made rosewood grand piano, full size, with all the latest improvements, by King, London. This is a very splendid instrument, deep rich tone
JAS 1—1 handsome semi-cottage rosewood piano, 6⅞ octaves
2—1 ditto ditto ditto
3—1 handsome rosewood semi-cottage piano, with brass chandeliers, 6⅞ octaves, by Townsend and Son, London
6—1 elegant rosewood semi-cabinet, 6⅞ octaves, handsome chandeliers, rich silk crimson facing, handsome fretwork, &c., &c.
7—1 very superior English-made 6⅞ octaves, handsome rosewood semi-cabinet, by one of the first London makers
8—1 mahogany semi-cottage piano, 6⅞ octaves
1 dozen morocco covered patent screw music stools.

☞ The especial attention of the trade, private families, &c., is particularly directed to the above shipment of first-class instruments, the whole of which must be sold to the highest bidder, in order to close a consignment.

Intending purchasers are now invited to inspect them at the Auction Mart.

Terms at sale.

Farms. Farms. Farms.
To meet the requirements of industrious men of small means.

MESSRS. BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at their Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, the 16th July; MONDAY, 23rd July; and MONDAY, 30th July; at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of each day,
Several valuable farms of five acres each, mostly splendidly situated, of excellent soil, and well timbered and watered.

Several of the farms have frontages to the Rocky Point Road, opposite to Pat Moore's Swamp, and all of them have good accesses to that road and to the Illawarra road.

The land is situate from one mile and a half to two miles from the dam at Cook's River, and is the nearest land in that locality for sale. It is situated between Mr. Gannon's Bush and Sydney, and is some miles nearer to Sydney than Conolly's Bush.

A plan is now on view at the mart of the auctioneer, where lithographs can be obtained.

Terms—25 per cent. cash deposit, 25 per cent. at three months, 25 per cent. at six months, and 25 per cent. at twelve months bearing bank interest; or, at the option of the purchaser, cash, terms can be obtained.

To Furniture Dealers, Parties Furnishing, and others.
Splendid Four-post Bedstead
Chest Drawers, &c., &c.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, 16th instant, immediately after the sale of pianofortes,
Splendid mahogany four-post bedsteads
Chests of drawers
Dining tables
Card ditto
Dressing ditto
Wash stands
Music stools
Child's cot
Sofas
Couches, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

THE SYDNEY SIDE OF GANNON'S BUSH.
Important Sale of ONE HUNDRED VALUABLE FARMS, well timbered, and of such soil as to demand the notice of all persons anxious to secure a comfortable homestead near Sydney, and others on the look out for suitable places for orchards or market gardens, near to the city, on a really good road.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have been favoured by the proprietor with instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, 16th day of July, at 11 o'clock,

A most valuable estate, situate on the Sydney side of Gannon's Bush, a short distance from the dam at TEMPE, COOK'S RIVER, on the new road to Illawarra, which forms one of the boundaries, being only 6½ miles from Parramatta-street through O'Connell Town, across the bridge at Kingston, near the railway station, along through Newton, passing Saint Peter's Church, and many splendid residences of our merchants and retired gentlemen, in the village of Tempe, now rapidly rising into importance, having omnibusses running from thence to King-street, in the middle of the city, not less than three times a day.

The plan now on view at the City Mart shows that this estate lies between Gannon's Forest and the Dam, being bounded on the south by that forest or bush, which is known to supply a very large portion of fuel for Sydney, by scores of carts, daily engaged in this work, affording employment to hundreds of men in felling, sawing, and carting; yielding a splendid return to the fortunate owner, who reluctantly parts with his interest in the land at what some consider very good prices. To meet the increasing demand of the working classes for land in this neighbourhood, the estate now offered to them has been divided into ONE HUNDRED FARMS, of 5 acres each, having a good supply of timber, and some very choice land for farming purposes, and for the formation of orchards or gardens, which may be made rich to any extent by the facilities of drawing manure from the city on a good road, so short a distance, the timber alone meeting the expense. Much of the land will not need artificial help for years to come, unless the highest state of culture is required.

☞ The great extent of this estate, its importance from the size of the allotments, and its proximity to the city, offering employment for hundreds of men on land which they may easily call their own, induces the Auctioneers to urge upon all persons interested in works of the kind alluded to, or anxious to engage in them, the necessity of visiting the spot (taking the coach to Gannon's or the Dam), and make a personal inspection and early selection.

Title satisfactory.—Terms, liberal.

Important Sale of Wines, Spirits, Ales, and Porter.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, 18th instant, at 11 o'clock,
680 packages choice wines, spirits, ales, and porter, &c., comprising—
Martell's brandy, in hogsheads
Hennessy's ditto, ditto
Planet ditto, ditto
Clouzeau best brandy, in case
Superior old port, in hogsheads and quarters
Ditto ditto, in cases
Very superior pale and golden sherries, in case and wood
Geneva
Old tom
Bottled ale and porter, &c., &c.
Further particulars in to-morrow's issue.

Choice Farms,
At Petersham, Botany, and Cook's River,
MONDAY, 30th July, 1855.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed to sell, on 30th July, 1855, at the City Mart,
A few choice Farms, near Saxby's market gardens, at Botany, and Mr. Meek's market garden, at Cook's River, and near the new bridge across Cook's River, on the new Illawarra Road, Petersham.
Plans on view.

Preliminary Notice.
Important to Watchmakers, Jewellers, Country Buyers, and others.
The entire valuable Stock of Splendid English-made Watches, Jewellery, Shop Fixtures, &c. &c., &c., of Messrs. M. and L. Brodziack, in consequence of their retiring from the retail business.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from Messrs. M. and L. Brodziack to sell by auction, on their premises, No. 218, George-street, on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock, in consequence of their having let their premises and retiring from the retail trade,
The entire stock of English-made jewellery, watches, &c., &c., being one of the best assortment of first-class goods that has been offered for public sale.
Further particulars will appear in a future advertisement.

PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.
GARNERVILLE HOUSE, containing a large hall, nine rooms, with verandah all round, detached kitchen, back yard, gardening ground in front, all securely fenced in, perfectly new, and just entered upon by the first tenant, at £180 per annum, for three years.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of July instant, at 11 o'clock,
That new and handsome two-storied House, known as the Garnerville Boarding School, situated on the South Head Road, at Upper Paddington, just about one mile from the Eastern boundary of the city, on the pleasantest road in the suburbs, leading directly to Waverley and the South Head, along which three omnibusses run several times a day.

The house contains four good sized rooms on the ground floor, besides a spacious hall and a staircase leading to the first floor, on which are five bedrooms and a passage. From the windows in front the extensive waters of Botany Bay and the numerous houses and establishments around it, as well as a large portion of Newtown, extending beyond St. Peter's Church, are plainly seen, and give great variety to the pleasing scenes. This view is not likely to be obstructed, as it extends over the large tract of land known as the Water Reserve, immediately in front of the house.

The views from the back of the premises are also very pleasing and cheerful, embracing portions of the harbour from Darling Point to Manly Beach, on the north-east of the Light-ship, towards Middle Harbour.

The rooms are of good dimensions, and lofty; several of them have register grates,—and all finished in good taste, under the immediate superintendence of an architect.

The frontage to the main road is 60 feet, by 90 feet deep.

Property in this locality is rapidly improving, and must continue to do so, owing to the increasing desire of persons with large families to remove from the crowded city into the healthy and exhilarating suburbs, of which this is unquestionably the best, being easily accessible, free from dust and the many annoyances to be met with in the way in and out of the city by the southern side, through Parramatta-street, from the Brickfield-hill to the Toll-bar.

To capitalists not resident in Sydney this might prove a suitable investment, as the property is let for three years, at a rent, just fixed, which is so low as not likely to be reduced at the end of the lease, while the rent will be punctually paid every month. The present yearly rental is £180.

A plan on view. Title satisfactory. Terms, liberal.

TWO WATERSIDE ALLOTMENTS, BALMAIN, having a frontage of 50 feet each to Johnston's Bay, by depths varying from 236 feet to 250 feet to Donnelly-street.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 19th July, at 11 o'clock,
Two building allotments at Balmain, a little to the southward of the Roman Catholic church and school-house, having large water frontages by depths of from 236 to 250 feet, extending from the water back to Donnelly-street, near its union with Vincent-street, being bounded on the north-east by Mr. Melville's residence and valuable block of land.

The situation is highly salubrious, and beautiful from its very extensive and varied views of the city, the harbour, the suburbs, and a large portion of the hamlets. The distance is only a few minutes' walk from the Ferry, and a landing can be effected on the spot at any time of the tide. The shore is bold, with a good depth of water.

Plans of the property may be seen at the Mart, and further particulars obtained.

Undercliff.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The beautiful and valuable estate of Undercliff, situate on the bank of Cook's River, three miles from the Sydney boundary, and a mile and a half from the Sydney railway station.

The house is very large and roomy, is built of stone, and contains nine rooms and passages, with a large verandah and extensive cellarage. It is replete with every convenience, including a large Russell stove. The garden is nicely laid out, and contains better than an acre of land; it is well stocked with fruit and other trees.

The lawn is well grassed; its size exceeds an acre. The ground is bounded on all sides but one by Cook's River, and an excellent road just on the point of completion, leading from Sydney to Illawarra, over the new bridge, erected by a recent Act of Council. The house is situate near the bridge, and an omnibus will pass the house several times daily directly the road is opened.

As all the conveniences and beauties of the estate will be best appreciated when inspected, the auctioneers request intending purchasers to see and judge for themselves.

Cards to view can be obtained from the auctioneers, at the City Mart, at any time before the sale.

Terms at sale.

Furniture Sale, by the

MESSRS. MOORE, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock,
A large assortment of household furniture and other effects, among which will be found
Telescope and other tables
Sideboards, cheffonier
Drawers, sideboards
Chairs, sofas, &c., &c. Also,
Crockery, glassware
Kitchen utensils. And
2 good strong mangles
1 small carriage
1 large cab
Four pumps
Cooking apparatus
With sundries, too numerous to particularise.
Terms, cash.
Persons sending goods to the above establishment are requested to send written instructions.

MONDAY'S Weekly Sale at

MR. G. PICKERING'S King-street Auction Mart.—Household furniture of every description, fish, biscuits, paintings, clothing, and a numerous lot of sundries.
Terms, cash—No reserve.
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Household Furniture.
MONDAY'S Regular Sale.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN will sell by public auction, at his Mart, corner of Pitt and Park streets, on THIS DAY, the 16th July, at 11 o'clock,
Household Furniture, consisting of chests drawers, chairs, tables, bedsteads, mattresses, bedding, &c., kitchen utensils, watches, jewellery, clothing, &c.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Saddles
Harness
Brushes
Chamois.

MR. C. MARTYN will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on TUESDAY next, July 17th, at 11 o'clock,
One case Melroy's best saddles
Two cases silver-mounted carriage harness
One ditto gig ditto
One ditto tandem, brass and silver mounted
Horse brushes
Dandy ditto
Water ditto
Carry combs
Chamois leather
Horse clothing
Rugs, &c., &c.

To Saddlers, Gentlemen, and others.
Peat's Best-made Saddles.

MR. C. MARTYN will sell by auction, on TUESDAY next, 17th instant, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock,
One case Peat's best saddles, with Somerset cantles, girths, &c., complete.

N.B.—The above saddles are not to be equalled in the colony, and any gentleman requiring a first-rate saddle for use should not lose the present opportunity.

To Breeders of Cattle.
Durham Bull.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from the importer to sell by auction (if not previously disposed of by private sale), at the Bazaar, on TUESDAY next, 17th, at 12 o'clock,
A first class Durham bull, 3 years old, and from the best breeder in England.

N.B.—The bull and pedigree to be seen at the Bazaar.

MONDAY'S General Sale.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at the Bull's Head Horse Repository, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Twenty fresh horses, just arrived from the country
Brickfield-hill and Druitt-street trial horses
Gig, carriage, and saddle horses
One four-wheeled carriage
One new dog-cart
One sociable
One four-spring gig, made to order
Five chaise carts
Three box drays
Two town ditto
Harness of every description
Terms, cash.

Ten fresh Horses, just arrived from the country.

MR. S. WOOLLER has been instructed to sell by auction, at the Repository, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Ten very superior young horses, just arrived from the country. They are all broken in to single and double harness, and are subject to the best trials.
Terms, cash.

A Team of Five Horses.

MR. S. WOOLLER has been instructed to sell by auction, at the Repository, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A team of five horses, dray, and harness complete. They are all subject to Druitt-street trial, and will be sold without any reserve.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 16th July.
Bottled Fruits
Biscuits
Souchong Tea
Coffee
Soap
Bottled Ale and Porter.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
20 cases, each 2 dozen, bottled fruits
3 cases biscuits
10 chests souchong tea
20 boxes soap
40 bags coffee
40 cases porter, each 4 dozen
40 ditto ale, each 4 dozen
6 ditto Guiness's stout, each 3 dozen.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 17th July.
Superior Furniture
Gold and Silver Watches,
The property of a gentleman leaving the colony.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Papier mâché work table
Box ottoman, covered with tapestry
Foot ditto ditto
Japan occasional tables
Hearth rugs
Reclining chairs and cushions
Large china jars
Hair, flax, and other mattresses
China tea service, white and gold
German silver forks
Pair superior razors
Superior gold lever watch, jewelled in 11 holes, maintaining power, with fine gold chain
Two silver watches, silver guard
Silver horizontal hunting watch
Two gold pencil cases
Fine gold ring set with amethyst.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 17th July.
Galvanised portable Iron Bedsteads
Ditto Folding Chairs

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,
20 galvanised portable iron bedsteads
10 ditto folding chairs
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 17th July, 1855.
To Ironmongers, Dealers, and others.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
Cast steel saws
Shawl pins, spring inks
Metal shaving boxes
Tape measures
Rings, clothes brushes
Pearl buttons, combs
Side combs, spectacle cases
Shaving brushes
Pliers, steel boxes
Carving knives
Buck saws
Shoe brushes
Steel saws, shaving boxes, razors
Spring inks, shoe brushes.
Dish covers, Britannia metal teapots
Candlesticks, fireirons
Engravings, &c.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 17th July.
Snuff boxes
English Needles
Mathematical Instruments.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
1 case metal snuff-boxes
1 case mathematical instruments
1 case (160 thousand) English needles.
Terms, cash.

Hay, from Launceston, Van Diemen's Land.
To Corn Dealers, Livery Stable Keepers, and others.
TUESDAY, 17th July, at 3 o'clock.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Stores, Pitt-street North, near Circular Wharf, on TUESDAY, 17th July, at 3 o'clock afternoon,
Ex Hargreaves, from Launceston,
Twenty tons of very fresh and prime Van Diemen's Land hay, in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

The Hargreaves is now discharging her cargo at the eastern end of the Circular Wharf, where the hay may be inspected previous to sale.
Terms, cash.

Produce Sale
At the New Stores, Pitt-street North, near Circular Wharf.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their New Stores, Pitt-street, near Circular Wharf, at half past 2 o'clock on TUESDAY, 17th July,
Tallow
Hides
Sheepskins
Flour
Bran
Maize
Hay
Oats
Colonial cheese
New Zealand flax, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Lease of House and Shop Fixtures, Shelves, &c.
In the Insolvent Estate of Edward Kennedy, George street North.
By order of the Official Assignee, F. W. Perry, Esq.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the Official Assignee to sell by auction, on the premises, George-street North, near the Prince of Wales Inn, at quarter past 2 o'clock p.m., on TUESDAY, 17th July,
In the insolvent estate of Edward Kennedy.
The lease of house and shop in George-street North, lately occupied by the insolvent; also,
Shop fixtures, shelves, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
51 Packages Seasonable and Choice New Drapery and Slops.
To Drapers, Warehousemen, &c.
FRIDAY next, 20th July, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Mart, 178, George-street North, opposite Hunter-street, on FRIDAY, 20th July, at 11 o'clock a.m., prompt,
Fifty-one packages seasonable and choice new drapery and slops, ex Harvest Home, from London, now being landed, and arranging for sale.
Further particulars in a future issue.

Wheat for Millers!
Flour for Bakers!!
Bread for the People!!!
The cargo of the Garland in port.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have pleasure in announcing that this most valuable cargo of been placed in their hands for auction sale, THIS DAY, the 16th July, at 11 o'clock, and that they can with confidence
Wheat
Flour and Bran
Walnuts, &c., &c.,
recommend the quality of each article as being well worthy the attention of all classes of buyers, whom they invite to examine and judge for themselves previous to the sale at the Mart, 178, George-street North.

An Extensive Sale of Spirits, Wines, and Beer.
WEDNESDAY, 18th July, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, 178, George-street North, opposite to Hunter-street, at 11 o'clock prompt, on WEDNESDAY, 18th July.
Sundry imports of very excellent wines, spirits, bottled and draught beer, &c., comprising
20 hogsheads of B P rum
30 ditto ditto, 33 O.P.
4 ditto Martell's brandy
10 ditto imitation ditto ditto
5 ditto dark ditto
5 quarter-casks pale ditto
10 ditto whiskey
10 ditto sherry
9 hogsheads ditto
48 cases J.D.E.Z. gin
50 ditto half ditto ditto
100 casks Byass' ale and porter
30 hogsheads Truman's porter
213 cases brandy
55 ditto old tom
7 quarter-casks ditto
150 cases bottled ale and porter, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

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40 Cases I.N.E. and BF Matches.
On account of whom they may concern.
TUESDAY, 17th July.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have instructions to sell by auction, at their New Stores, Pitt-street North, near Circular Wharf, on TUESDAY, 17th July, at half-past 2 o'clock, on account of whom they may concern,
BF JM in diamond S & C over M.
40 cases I.N.E. and BF matches.
Terms, cash.

Clearance Sale Extraordinary.
Two Days, 8th and 9th August.
An Opportunity most favourable.
To Builders and Contractors
To Wine and Spirit Merchants
To Ironmongers and Gunsmiths
To Grocers and Storekeepers
To Agricultural Implement Makers
To Boot and Shoe Dealers
To Timber Merchants and Shippers
To Hotel Keepers and Publicans
To Coach Builders and Wheelwrights
To Furniture Dealers and Cabinetmakers, and
To Speculators of every degree.
Auction Sale, Macquarie-place, Sydney,
WEDNESDAY, 8th, and THURSDAY, 9th August.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the proprietors, Messrs. Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co. (in consequence of their contemplated removal), to sell by auction, on the premises, Macquarie-place, Sydney, which they at present occupy, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 8th and 9th August, commencing each day at 11 o'clock precisely,

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF TIMBER
Building materials
Wines, spirits, cordials
Ironmongery, groceries
Agricultural implements
Furniture, boots and shoes
Lumber, &c., &c.

Chiefly comprised in the following synopsis, viz.—

TIMBER, EX OCEAN QUEEN.
21,000 feet dressed 1-inch boards
47,500 ditto ditto ditto, tongued and grooved ditto
24,000 ditto ditto 2 ditto plank
26,500 ditto ditto 1½ ditto ditto
16,700 ditto ditto spruce deals
28,200 ditto ditto tongued and grooved boards
43,900 ditto ditto ditto ditto
6,591 ditto ditto Eastern white ash plank
65,073 ditto ditto yellow pine flooring
2,200 pickets.

LUMBER, EX TROPIC.
620 pieces white pine boards, tongued and grooved
300 ditto ditto ditto, about 10 feet each
4,000 ditto yellow pine flooring boards, 1¼ inch, planed, tongued, and grooved
119,881 feet ditto ditto, various dimensions
7,500 ditto ditto ditto ditto, ditto.

CHOICE WINES, ASSORTED.
19 cases, each 3 dozen, sherry wine
6 ditto, 3 ditto, port wine
94 ditto, 1 ditto, burgundy
104 ditto, 1 ditto, sauterne
76 ditto, 1 ditto, red wine
26 ditto, 1 ditto, white ditto
70 baskets champagne
99 octaves Spanish red wine.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.
40 ploughs
8 corn mills
18 trucks
1 horse power
1 chain ditto
2 thrashers
1 sugar mill
1 garden engine
6 sausage cutters
400 mould boards.

TIMBER, &c., EX GEORGES.
39,997 feet dressed 1-inch tongued and grooved white pine boards
10,005 ditto ditto one side 1¼-inch ditto ditto
37,252 ditto ditto 1¼-inch ditto ditto
38,534 ditto ditto 1 ditto ditto ditto
10,278 ditto ditto 1¼ ditto ditto ditto
19,617 ditto ditto 1 ditto ditto ditto
25,000 ditto ditto one side 1¼ ditto ditto, generally used for doors and other finishing
50,000 ditto ditto tongued and grooved, for flooring
50,000 ditto ditto ditto 9 to 14 inches wide, for skirting, panneling, &c.
75,000 ditto ditto ditto ditto
13,102 pieces yellow pine flooring boards, ¾-inch, 8186 feet
791 bundles spruce pickets
1,380 pieces 3 x 4 hemlock joists, 16,626 feet

PLANKS, &c., EX STORM BIRD.
35,930 feet ship's plank, in lengths from 30 to 50 feet
53,810 ditto 1 to 2-inch hard pine flooring board
128,471 ditto quartering, 3 x 4 to 7 x 7

FURNITURE, GROCERIES, &c.
13 cases furniture, enamelled chamber sets, &c.
100 ditto cane seat Baltimore chairs
12 dozen hemp mats
18 ditto corn ditto
18 ditto corn ditto
8 bags Java coffee
160 boxes ground ditto
62 bags pepper
392 cases, each 12 canisters 2lb., superior black tea
1460 boxes hysonskin ditto

BUILDING MATERIALS, IRONMONGERY, &c.
404 doors, assorted sizes, from 6x 8 to 7 x 8
58 packages window sashes, from 10 x 12 to 12 x 16
500 W. O. pipe staves
3000½ ditto hogsheads ditto
400 boxes clothespins
150 nests clothes baskets
60 cases strong Hungarian boots
2 ditto revolvers
16 oven bakers, complete
6 ranges, ditto
80 American stoves, assorted sizes
34 dozen long handle shovels
2 casks 1 case picks
22 scales, weighing from 600 lbs. to 2500 lbs.
8 iron safes (salamander)
7 ditto treasure chests
388 grindstones

Together with an immense variety of miscellaneous articles, far too numerous to particularise in an ordinary advertisement.

Without a particle of reserve.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

This most important sale is worthy the special attention of all classes of buyers, but particularly that of Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, and Farmers, who will do well to avail themselves of this valuable opportunity, and make arrangements for an extensive replenishment of stock of fine, fresh, sound timber, first-class manufactured articles, and other excellent and most useful materials.

The whole must be cleared from the premises with all possible dispatch after the sale, which will positively be free from any reserve whatsoever.

THE SUMMIT OF SURRY HILLS,
IN CROWN STREET.
A very desirable FAMILY RESIDENCE. Five-roomed House.
For Auction Sale, 19th July, at half-past 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the proprietor to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, 178, George-street North, opposite to Hunter-street, Sydney, at half-past 11 o'clock, THURSDAY, 19th July,

That beautifully-situated and very desirable FIVE-ROOMED DWELLING HOUSE, on the very summit of that healthy locality, CROWN STREET, SURRY HILLS, being immediately opposite the residence of R. Uther, Esq., and next to Mr. How's, known as "Mr. Stirling's House," within a few hundred yards from the Crown-street intersection of the South Head Road, about five minutes' walk from the General Post-office.

These substantially built and very commodious premises consist of Entrance Hall, Parlour, Sitting-room, and three Bedrooms, with semi-detached kitchen, servants' large room, and pantries, a roomy cellar, with spacious yard, and plenty of good water.

The whole has recently undergone a thorough and permanent repair, neatly papered, and furnished with convenient cupboards, cheffoniers, and other essentials.

From the elevated position of this very desirable property, unbroken and most enchanting views are obtainable in every direction,—sylvan, rustic, and maritimal. The very interesting City, Suburbs, and Harbour, combined with a thousand other scenetic beauties, with which this universally recognised and all attractive neighbourhood is so profusely interspersed.

Title unexceptionable.
Plan on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.
Terms at sale.

VERY ELIGIBLE SUBURBAN PROPERTY.
FOUR NEW HOUSES, near Mr. Lazarus' Brick Buildings, FRANCIS-STREET, GLEBE, and within 100 yards of the CITY BOUNDARY.
AUCTION SALE, THURSDAY, 19th July.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been have been instructed to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, 178, George-street North, opposite to Hunter-street, on THURSDAY, 19th July, at half-past 11 o'clock.

All those new and convenient FOUR DWELLING HOUSES on one allotment, in FRANCIS-STREET, GLEBE, having a frontage of 33 feet thereto, with a depth of 80 feet, each having a sitting-room and bedroom, and at present occupied by respectable tenants.

These houses are new and substantially built, and being at a very convenient distance from the business part of the city; abundantly supplied with good water and other essentials, are very suitable for mechanics, handicraftsmen, and others, and will always ensure a regular tenancy, and consequently a safe and paying investment for capital.

Title unexceptionable.

Surplus Stores.
Ex Harvest Home, Circular Wharf,
To Grocers, Shipchandlers, &c.
WEDNESDAY, 18th July, at 2 o'clock.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Circular Wharf, on WEDNESDAY, 18th July, at 2 o'clock p.m., immediately before the timber sale,
Surplus stores, ex Harvest Home, consisting of
3 service trays, different sizes
3 oil paintings in gilt frames
2 silver-plated coffee pots
3 quarter-casks sherry
1 ditto brandy
2 casks port wine, bottled, 3 dozen each
4 ditto sherry, ditto, ditto
12 ditto ale, ditto ditto
1 jar currants
4 boxes raisins (muscatels)
4 jars tripe
5 English cheeses.
Terms, cash.

Steam Corn Mills
Engine, Boilers, Dressing Machines, &c.
To Millers, Manufacturers, &c.
THURSDAY, 19th July.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, 178, George-street North, opposite to Hunter-street, Sydney, at half-past 11 o'clock, on THURSDAY, 19th July,
One 12-horse power steam engine
One boiler, equal to 30-horse power
Two iron chimnies
Two pair millstones
Smutting and dressing machines.

All new, colonial manufacture, with every requisite for a STEAM CORN MILL, and ready for immediate erection. On view at any time previous to the day of sale at the VICTORIA STEAM MILLS, near the Hay Market Sydney.
Terms at sale.

CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY, near the STEAMPACKET WHARF, in the great business thoroughfare WATT-STREET, NEWCASTLE.
Title—Crown Grant.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Mart, 178, George-street North, opposite to Hunter-street, Sydney, at 12 o'clock, on THURSDAY, 19th July,

That very valuable parcel of BUILDING LAND in WATT-STREET, adjoining the houses of Mr. John Smith, nearly opposite to the SCOTCH CHURCH, and contiguous to the Hunter River STEAMPACKET STATION, in the important, widely-spreading, and very flourishing CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

This choice freehold has a frontage of 66 feet to WATT-STREET, by a depth of 150 feet to the property of Captain Leveson. It is at present under lease of five years—from March 29, 1855—and will be sold with all improvements up to the expiration of that period.

The lessee is making considerable preparations for securing an extensive and FIRST-CLASS PLACE OF BUSINESS, having already erected an iron store and wooden shed, and laid a substantial stone foundation for a DWELLING-HOUSE, &c.

The prospective value of property in this great and leading seaport, the Harbour and entrance to the unrivalled Hunter District, with its matchless rivers and incalculable resources—PASTORAL, MINERAL, AGRICULTURAL, &c.—is too apparent to require other recommendations to enlist the attention of CAPITALISTS, MERCHANTS, SPECULATORS, and others, on the *qui vive* for eligible and profitable investments.

Terms, liberal, and will be declared at sale.

MOST IMPORTANT ARRIVAL.
Wheat, Flour, Bran, and Walnuts.
The Cargo of the Garland, from Valparaiso direct.
To Millers, Bakers, Corn and Flour Dealers, Shippers to the neighbouring Colonies, and others.
Auction Sale, MONDAY, 16th July.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Aspinwall, Chalder, and Co., to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, 178, George-street, Sydney, at 11 o'clock,
The entire cargo of the Garland, from Valparaiso, consisting of
5000 bushels of very superior and well-selected wheat
1150 bags of the very best bakers' flour, 200 lbs. each
4235 ditto ditto ditto, 100 lbs.
1497 ditto ditto ditto, 50 lbs.
500 ditto fresh bran, about 80 lbs.
50 ditto walnuts

This very valuable shipment of wheat, flour, &c., rendered the more so by its very opportune arrival here—when stocks of breadstuffs are becoming extremely reduced (especially of the better qualities)—and with little prospect of others following, a general desire is consequently manifested to obtain something fresh and good, the auctioneers therefore have great pleasure in soliciting the attention of bakers, millers, shippers, and others to the above important sale, at the Mart, on MONDAY next, the 16th current.

This cargo, being principally a trial shipment, the consignees are very desirous that the quality should be fairly tested previous to the sale, and any respectable bakers may obtain an order for one ton for that purpose, at the office of the auctioneers, where samples will be on view; and it is hoped that they will avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded.

Terms at sale.

Important Sale by Auction.
Timber, Deals, Slates, Doors, sashes, Nails, Galvanized Iron, &c.
Ex Harvest Home,
Trafalgar
Phoenician.
Circular Wharf, 18th July, WEDNESDAY.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, on the Circular Wharf, on WEDNESDAY, 18th July, at a quarter past 2 o'clock afternoon,
Sundry extensive invoices of timber, &c., being various shipment, consisting of
Tongued and grooved flooring-boards, 1 inch
Ditto ditto ditto, 1½ inch
Hard pitch pine ditto, ditto
White pine ditto ditto, 1, 1¼, 1½ inch
Red ditto ditto, planed on one side
Carpenter's boards, ditto, shot edges
Pine weather and partition boards
Doors, 6 ft. 8 in. x 2 ft. 8 in., panelled two sides, 2¼ in.
Ditto, 6 ft. 6 in. x 2 ft. 6 in., ditto, ditto
Ditto, 6 ft. 8 in. x 2 ft. 8 in., moulded one side
Ditto, 6 ft. 6 in. x 2 ft. 6 in., ditto ditto
Ditto, 7 ft. 11 in. x 2 ft. 10 in., ditto ditto, 1¾ in.
Ditto, plain, various in size
Cedar boards, beautifully sawn
Superior slates, 20 x 10
Ditto ditto, 24 x 14
Ditto ditto, 24 x 12
Ditto ditto, 22 x 12
Ditto ditto, 18 x 10
Ditto ditto, 18 x 9
Ditto ditto, 16 x 8
Galvanised iron, 18, 20, 22, and 24 guage
Ditto ditto, corrugated, ditto
Ditto ditto, guttering and ridge capping
Window sashes, 12 lights, French glass—
8 x 10 and 10 x 12, 1¼ inch
10 x 14 and 10 x 15, ditto
10 x 16 and 12 x 16, ditto
12 x 18 and 12 x 16, ditto
Morewood and Roger's patent galvanised iron tiles, 24 guage
Ditto ditto plain ditto ditto
Sheet lead, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6
Baltic and Memel deals, 9 x 3 and 11 x 3, cut and uncut
Ditto, tongued with iron, ready for laying down as flooring for stores, &c.
Roman cement in barrels
Plaster of Paris in cases. Also,
A great variety of other articles, suitable for every purpose of building, &c., &c.
Without the slightest reserve.
Terms at sale.

Wines, Spirits, Ale Porter, Oilmen's Stores, Corks, Tea, Liverpool Soap, Raisins, Cigars, Plaster of Paris, Dray Covers, Canvas, &c., &c.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, Grocers, Ship Chandlers, Country Storekeepers, &c.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms (behind Mort and Co.'s), Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 20th July, at 11 o'clock precisely,

NL	16 cases, each 1 dozen jars, fruits in brandy.
GS and Co.	14 ditto, each 1 dozen, ditto
"	1 ditto, 1 dozen cheerries ditto
BJ over S & B.	7 ditto, 1 dozen fruits in syrup
	2 ditto vinegar
GF.	8 ditto, each 100 half-tins, sardines, (Colin)
ME	2 ditto, each 50 tins, ditto (Chatoriel)
	200 tins half and quarters ditto (loose)
	36 cases, each 2 dozen, red herrings
	1 case cod fish
	71 barrels white herrings
	10 boxes souchong
JFM	40 cases French pickles
	6 ditto mustard, each 6 dozen jars
	20 ditto Liverpool soap
	15 boxes muscatel raisins
	1200 tins assorted French preserves, viz., truffles, patés de foie, games, meats, asparagus, petits pois, artichokes, &c., &c.
	Mango jelly, chutney, curry powder, sauces, &c., &c.
	300 cases plaster of paris.

At 12 o'clock prompt,
WINES, SPIRITS, ALE, PORTER, CORKS, LIQUEURS, &c., consisting of
SPIRITS IN BOND.

G over 364	10 quarters dark brandy
C over 255	10 quarters superior pale cognac
W over 258	6 quarters extra old ditto
G over 379	10 hogsheads W. I. rum, 10 O.P.
M&C	10 hogsheads } pale brandy, ex Golden Era
	20 quarters }
Q over 355	3 hogsheads foreign rum, 5 o.p.
I over 290	40 cases brandy
5 over 359	182 cases superior old cognac

SPIRITS, &c., DUTY PAID.

JGM	3 cases, each 1 dozen brandy (Marquet's)
JD&Co.	4 ditto, ditto 1 ditto ditto (Planet's)
JGR	8 ditto, ditto 1 ditto ditto ditto
	17 dozen Martell's brandy (loose)
	1 hogshead dark brandy
	1 hogshead W. I. rum
Q	5 cases cherry cordials
M&HP	6 cases, each 2 dozen assorted liqueurs
EJ over S&B	6 cases, each 1 dozen kirschwasser
	2 cases, each 1 dozen, curacoa
	2 cases, each 1 dozen, vanille
	1 case, 1 dozen, annisette
PHP	14 cases vermouth (Bittio)
MS over VC	20 cases claret (Medoc)
VI	20 cases ditto (St. Julien)
	20 dozen quarts } ditto, loose
	9 ditto pints }
GF over V	40 cases, each 1 dozen claret, Laroze
JGR.	3 cases, each 2 dozen } claret (Marquay, 1848
	8 cases, in 1 dozen }
EJ over S&B	2 cases, each 1 dozen, ditto (St. Estephe)
	10 cases, each 1 dozen, Sauterne
EC&VK	20 cases, each 1 dozen, champagne (Benjamin Perrier)
E in diamond	67 cases, each 1 dozen, ditto ditto
Ditto	25 cases, each 1 dozen, ditto (Ange Colin)
JFH	2 cases, each 1 dozen, sparkling hock
GF over V	80 cases, each 1 dozen, burgundy, ex Mercedes
W over DG in diamond	
	1 hogshead superior golden sherry
Ditto	22 octaves ditto pale ditto
R&Co	1 hogshead } pale ditto
	1 quarter }
	1 octave }
My	1 octave Hanrie's golden ditto
BV&C	8 quarters pale ditto
BNC	1 case, 3 dozen, ditto ditto
	4 dozen, quarts golden sherry } loose
	12 ditto, pints, ditto }
	8 ditto, quarts, amber ditto }
	1 case, 1 dozen, Offley's pale ditto
B&Co.	57 cases, each 2 dozen, port (Oporto, bottled)
A.D.	2 ditto, each 3 dozen, ditto (Hunt, Roope and Co.)
	7½ dozen quarts port, loose
	5 ditto pints ditto, ditto
8 8	12 casks, each 4 dozen, Evans' pale ale
	3 ditto, 4 ditto, Evans' stout
	1 case, 4 ditto, Dunbar's ale
	1 ditto, 6 ditto, Allsop's ale
	12 ditto, 4 ditto, Bowe's stout
	15 ditto, 4 ditto, Bowe's Ale.

Also,
500 gross superior velvet wine corks
14,000 wine and brandy labels
7 cases Havannah cigars, in bond
1 case Java ditto, ditto
27 boxes, each 500, Manila ditto, duty paid
Terms at sale.—No reserve.

☞ The attention of wine and spirit merchants, publicans, grocers, country storekeepers, tobacconists, and others, is particularly directed to the above sale, which comprises most of the articles now in demand, and which will be positively sold without the slightest reserve, in consequence of the owner's immediate departure for Europe.

PIANOFORTES,
By Broadwood and Sons, Collard and Collard, Cocks and Co., and other eminent makers.
For positive unreserved Sale, on TUESDAY, the 17th July.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms (behind Mort and Co.'s), Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 17th July, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of some splendid pianofortes, by the very best makers, warranted, viz.:—
Semi-grand pianoforte, mahogany, 6¾ octaves, by Broadwood and Sons
Grand square ditto, ditto, 6¾ ditto, by Collard and Collard, patent repeater action, &c., a first-class instrument, warranted
Square ditto, ditto, 6¾ ditto, by Mortimer, Anderson, and Co.
Ditto ditto, rosewood, 6¾ ditto, by Robert Allen and Sons, a splendid instrument
Cabinet ditto mahogany 6¾ octaves, by Broadwood and Sons
Cottage ditto rosewood 6¾ octaves, by Holmes, patent metallic plate, and all the latest improvements
Ditto ditto walnut ditto ditto, by Moutrie, a beautiful and perfect instrument
Ditto ditto rosewood ditto ditto, by Robert Cocks and Co., one of their best instruments
Seraphine, by Kirkman and White
Violins
Music stools, &c.
Terms at sale.

The auctioneers have every confidence in recommending the above really superior instruments to the attention of the musical public, being fully satisfied that all are really superior instruments, and such as are rarely to be met with.

To Shipbuilders, Shipchandlers, &c.
Copper Sheathing Nails.
On account of whom it may concern, ex John Taylor, Cawkitt, from London. Damaged by sea water.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms (behind Mort and Co.'s), Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 17th July, at 11 o'clock precisely,
CH over S in diamond:
Six kegs copper nails, each 2 cwt.
Terms, cash.

To Newspaper Proprietors, Printers, and others.
News Paper.
On account of whom it may concern, ex Asa Packer, Broomfield, from London. Damaged by sea water.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms (behind Mort and Co.'s), Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 17th July, at 11 o'clock precisely,
ISN in diamond—
17—One bale, 10 reams, news, 22½ x 35½, 50 lbs.
H&W in diamond—
75—One ditto, 11 ditto, ditto, 24 x 34, 30 lbs.
76—One ditto, 11 ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.
Books.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms (behind Mort and Co.'s), Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 19th July, at 11 o'clock,
An extensive and valuable library, the property of a gentleman about to leave the colony, comprising works of fiction, biography, theology, history, classics, magazines, &c., &c.
Full particulars in to-morrow's issue.

VALUABLE CITY BUILDING LAND, KENT-STREET, close to Margaret-street.
TITLE—Grant from the Crown.

MORT and CO., have received instructions to sell by public auction at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 17th July, at 11 o'clock,

TWO VALUABLE BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, situated on the East side of Kent-street, close to Margaret-street, having a frontage of 28 feet each, by a depth of 66 feet to Clarence-lane; containing 6¾ perches, being allotments Nos. 18 and 19 of Section 97, as per government plan.

☞ These allotments are centrically situated in Kent-street, in the immediate vicinity of the Australian Steam Navigation, Flour, and Gas Company's Wharves; they are also close to St. Philip's, St. Patrick's, and Presbyterian Churches, and the site for the new Post Office; they also overlook Darling Harbour, thereby commanding a beautiful view.

Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms, liberal.

VALUABLE PASTORAL PROPERTIES, consisting of Two beautiful Runs, viz.:—GOBOLION, in the BLIGH DISTRICT, and BEARDEEN or COOLEE, in the WELLINGTON DISTRICT; together with the RIGHT OF BRAND to the whole of the Cattle in the WELLINGTON and BLIGH DISTRICTS, belonging to the ROYAL BANK, and sold under the direction of the Official Assignee, and by authority of the Master in Chancery.

TERMS, CASH.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co. Agents of the Official Assignee to the Estate of the Royal Bank of Australia, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 20th July, at 11 o'clock,

The undermentioned stock and stations belonging to the estate of the Royal Bank, in the districts of WELLINGTON and BLIGH:—

LOT 1.—THE GOBOLION RUN, situate in the district of Bligh, about ONE MILE from the TOWN OF MONTEFIORES, which adjoins the Government township at Wellington Valley. It has a frontage to the Macquarie River, is well watered, the estimated area is 30,000 ACRES, and the country of the finest description for fattening.

*** Live stock horses to be taken at £10 each.

With the GOBOLION RUN will be transferred to the purchaser the PRE-EMPTIVE RIGHT TO PURCHASE 640 ACRES of land, which has been already secured to the lessee of the run. Of the value of this land, it is only necessary to state that similar land in the immediate neighbourhood has been sold at from £3 to £12 PER ACRE.

☞ Gobolion was formerly the head station for the stud of the Royal Bank.

LOT 2. BEARDEEN, or COOLEE RUN, in the District of Wellington, and distant about 116 MILES FROM WELLINGTON. The estimated area is about 30,000 ACRES, and the country consists of belts of MYALL, OPEN PLAINS, and SALT BUSH.

This run is beautifully situated, having a frontage to the Macquarie, as well as being intersected almost in the centre by Crooked Creek, as well as by Duck Creek, which runs almost parallel to the river, and close to the western boundary. When all the runs in the neighbourhood have been suffering from drought, there has been an ABUNDANCE OF WATER on BEARDEEN RUN.

The IMPROVEMENTS upon this run consist of a good substantial stockkeepers' cottage, stockyard, &c.

LOT 3.—THE RIGHT OF BRAND to the whole of the cattle belonging to the estate of the ROYAL BANK, now running in the DISTRICTS OF BLIGH AND WELLINGTON, and of which there should be a considerable number, and well worthy the attention of a purchaser.

☞ In calling attention to the sale of these properties, it is only necessary to mention, with reference to the runs, that the STOCK UPON THEM have always been celebrated in the districts (which are well known to be fattening districts) BOTH FOR THEIR SIZE AND CONDITION.

The cattle are particularly worthy of notice, as there must be a large number of marketable stock amongst them, none having been drafted for sale for some time past.

BILLY BLUE'S POINT, NORTH SHORE.
Unexpired term of Lease, having about six years and nine months to run, of Two Cottages and Land, with frontage to BERRY'S BAY.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 17th July, at 11 o'clock,

The unexpired term of lease of the following property, having about 6 years and 9 months to run:—

All that piece of land, having a frontage of 50 feet to the Lane Cove-road, by a depth of 100 feet, running to the waters of BERRY'S BAY, NORTH SHORE.

The situation is within a few yards of the steam ferry, and close to the Fig-tree Cottage Public-house, on which is erected, fronting the LANE COVE-ROAD, a cottage built of brick, containing two good rooms and a cellar; and also, on the frontage to BERRY'S BAY, a cottage built of slabs, containing two good rooms, lined and papered. A portion of the land is laid out as a vegetable garden, and there is a WELL OF GOOD WATER for the use of both cottages.

☞ The cottages are in good order, the roofs shingled, and there is a fire-place in each of the front rooms. It is a most desirable little property for boatmen, or for mechanics and labourers.

The cottage fronting the Lane Cove-road might, at a very little expense, be converted into a shop or store, which is much required in this populous neighbourhood of the North Shore.

Terms at sale.

Comfortable Dwelling-house, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 24th July, at 11 o'clock,

A substantial dwelling-house, built of brick, situate on the north side of Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo, containing on the ground floor a verandah with palisading, neat parlour and kitchen, both plastered and coloured.

On the first floor there is a good bedroom, plastered and coloured.

At the rear is a stone dwelling, having two comfortable rooms.

The whole are erected on a block of land having a frontage of 28 feet to Stanley-street, and a depth of 85 feet running to a line in the rear. There is a good yard with fowl-house and other outoffices, also a well fitted with a pump yielding an ample supply of excellent water.

The outside of the house is fitted with eave shoot and downpipe. In the front there is a palisade and gateway giving access to the rear.

☞ The attention of parties in search of a respectable residence is directed to this property; it is in a very healthy position, and a convenient distance from the business part of the city.

The house in the rear could be easily converted into a detached kitchen, with servants' apartment.

Plans on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

DOWLING-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.
DUKE-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.
Splendid block of building land divided into
Three Allotments with Double Frontages.
SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.
TITLE—UNEXCEPTIONABLE.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 24th July, at 11 o'clock,

3 SPLENDID BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, situate in DOWLING-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO, close to William-street, and running through to and having frontage also to DUKE-STREET.

☞ Each of these allotments has the very large frontage of about 24 FEET 6 INCHES TO BOTH STREETS BY 117 FEET IN DEPTH.

☞ These allotments immediately adjoin the land on which NICHOLS' SCULPTURE GALLERY lately stood. The site is a splendid one for building upon, and there is no doubt that the ERECTION OF THE VARIOUS WHARVES now going on in Woolloomooloo Bay will tend to enhance the value of all property in Dowling-street, which must, ere long, become the PRINCIPAL THOROUGHFARE in Woolloomooloo.

Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

Superior Household Furniture.
Semi-Grand Pianoforte and Effects.

MR. H. A. GRAVES has received instructions from Mr. White to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th July, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, the Crown and Kettle Tavern, corner of York and Barrack streets, without reserve,

The whole of his valuable and useful household furniture and effects, comprising—

Handsome cheffoniers, superior round dining and dressing tables, sofas, chairs, washstands and sets, iron and other bedsteads, 4 large hair-covered billiard seats, and other forms, curtains, window blinds, chimney and toilet glasses, superior paintings and engravings, kitchen utensils, and a variety of other goods too numerous to enumerate.

Terms, cash.

MECHANICS' RESIDENCES.
Cippendale-place West.
Two Comfortable Houses.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 17th July, at 11 o'clock,

TWO WEATHER-BOARD HOUSES, situated in Chippendale-place West Queen-street, close to Waterloo-street, two stories high, each containing two rooms, plastered. There is a fireplace in the lower rooms.

They stand on a block of land having a frontage of 25 feet by a depth of about 49 feet.

☞ These houses are built of hardwood, brick-nogged inside, roof shingled, and the whole in good repair. They are substantially enclosed with a close paling fence, and there is a capital well of water in the rear, affording a constant supply to both houses. They are well adapted for the residence of mechanics and labourers, for whom they are most conveniently situated being in the immediate vicinity of the principal Railway and other extensive works.

Plan on view at the Rooms
Terms at sale.

PYRMONT.
SHOP AND PREMISES, at the corner of Church and Mill streets, close to Murray's Wharf, and the Australasian Steam Navigation Company's Works.
Lease of 66 years.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 24th July, at 11 o'clock,

The unexpired term of lease, having about 66 years to run, of that VALUABLE CORNER ALLOTMENT, having a frontage of 33 feet to Church-street, by a depth of 78 feet to Mill-street, Pyrmont.

On which are erected the following substantial stone-built premises:

A capital house, containing a good shop, with back parlour on the ground floor, and a large bedroom on the second floor; also adjoining the above in Church-street, a similar house, with the like number of apartments, but fitted as a private residence. They have good yards and out-offices at the rear, which are surrounded by a stone wall, 4 feet in height.

☞ These houses are built throughout of stone, with neat fronts; the main roofs are of corrugated galvanized iron, and there are spouts and down pipes to collect a sufficient supply of water. The situation is excellent for business purposes, being close to A. S. N. Company's Patent Slip and extensive works.

Pyrmont is rapidly advancing in importance, and as the streets are now being laid out by the Commissioner, and the commencement of the bridge connecting it with the City may be shortly expected, the value of property in this delightful suburb will be greatly enhanced.

The premises are let to respectable tenants, the shop at one pound five shillings, and the house adjoining at one pound per week.

Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

HUNTER-STREET, SYDNEY.
VALUABLE BLOCK OF LAND and TWO COTTAGES, almost immediately opposite to the Sir Maurice O'Connell Inn, at the CORNER of HUNTER and ELIZABETH STREETS.
Title unquestionable.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 24th July,

The undermentioned very valuable city property—

All that splendid block of land situate on the north side of Hunter-street, almost immediately opposite the Sir Maurice O'Connell Hotel, at the corner of Hunter and Elizabeth streets, having about 145 links frontage to Hunter-street, and about 112 links in depth, being Allotment No. 7 of Section No. 43 on the Plan of the City, and upon which are erected TWO SUBSTANTIAL COTTAGES, one erected of stone, and now let as a grocer's shop; the other built of brick.

☞ Detailed particulars of this very valuable property will appear on Monday.

EVANDALE ESTATE,
Situate on the Upper Wollondilly River, in the County of Argyle, about 10 MILES FROM GOULBURN, and adjoining THE TOWN AND ESTATE OF MUMMELL.

*** EVANDALE was a very early selection, made by Mr. OXLEY, who was then Surveyor General of the colony, expressly for Dr. Evans. The excellence of the land is thus vouched for, as it is very certain that in selecting for a friend, Mr. Oxley, with his thorough knowledge of the country, and the facilities at his command, would secure the best land to be had, at a time, too, when the lands of the colony had not been weeded, but, on the contrary, when but few selections had been made. After a careful survey by an experienced surveyor, the estate has been found particularly adapted for sub-division into farms, a course which has been adopted, the size varying according to the fitness of the land for agriculture or pasture.

The estate is intersected by the main roads leading from
Goulburn to Pomeroy
Goulburn to the Lachlan and Fish River
Goulburn to the Wheeo,

and the farms have frontages to one or other of these roads, or to a reserved road which connects them. In addition to the frontage to the Wollondilly River, Evandale is also watered by Evans' Creek, Lamb's and Whitehead Creeks, and those farms which have not a frontage to one or other of these streams, have access to them by reserved roads, thus securing to all AN ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF WATER. That necessary element may also be had in any part of the estate by sinking for it.

☞ Sold under instructions from JOHN CROFT, Esquire, acting as agent, under power of attorney, from WILLIAM EVANS, Esquire, the original grantee from the Crown and present owner. The title is therefore a GRANT DIRECT FROM THE CROWN.

Copies of the grant from the Crown and of Mr. Croft's power of attorney are in the hands of Mort and Co., and also of their agent at Goulburn, Mr. P. Dignam. The original power of attorney is in the hands of Messrs. Holden and Mr. M'Carthy, solicitors, for inspection by intended purchasers.

SALE AT THE ROYAL HOTEL, GOULBURN.

TERMS—25 per cent in cash on fall of the hammer,—25 per cent in cash on completion of the conveyance. The remaining half by approved bill at 12 months from day of sale, with interest added at 6 per cent., secured on the land.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from John Croft, Esq., to sell by public auction, by their agents, Messrs P. Dignam and Co., at the Royal Hotel, Goulburn, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 24th August,

The whole of the EVANDALE ESTATE, consisting of 2000 ACRES, as it has been subdivided into FARMS, varying in extent from 30 acres and upwards each.

It is situate on the UPPER WOLLONDILLY RIVER in the county of Argyle, about 10 miles from Goulburn, and adjoins the town and estate of Mummel.

FARM No. 1 contains 73¾ ACRES. It has a frontage of about 18 chains to the upper Wollondilly River, and also on the North side of about 16 chains to the main Pomeroy Road. The land is of first-rate quality. It abuts on the celebrated Mummel Farms, and is opposite to Futter's Farm.

No. 2 contains 66 ACRES, part of which has been under cultivation, and was formerly in the occupation of Mr. Robert Boodles, who had a slab-house erected thereon. The paddock, containing upwards of 10 acres, still remains fenced. The land is of first-rate quality, and has some excellent timber standing upon it. Has a frontage to the Wollondilly River and Pomeroy Road.

No. 3 contains about 32½ ACRES, and has a slab-house, stockyard, and ploughed paddock, containing about 20 acres, on it. It has a frontage of about 34 chains to the Wollondilly, and 15 to the main Pomeroy Road. The land is of excellent quality, and there is some very fine timber.

No. 4 contains about 31½ ACRES, part of which has been under cultivation, and is excellent land. It was formerly in the occupation of Mr. Evans. It has a frontage to the Wollondilly River of about 29 chains, and about 16 chains to the main Pomeroy Road.

No. 5 contains about 50½ ACRES, and has a frontage to the Wollondilly of about 18 chains, and about 17 chains to the Pomeroy Road. There is a hut and stockyard on this farm, together with a fenced garden. Mr. W. Evans' house formerly stood upon it also. It is all cleared, the whole of the land has been under cultivation, and the soil is of the richest. It abuts on the township of Mummel, and is in every respect a most valuable farm.

NO. 6 has a frontage of about 21 chains to the main Pomeroy road, and contains 66 ACRES. There is some fine timber on this farm, and the soil is fit for cultivation. It joins the Mummel farms on the West.

No. 7 contains 74 ACRES, with a frontage of about 21 chains to to the main Pomeroy Road. It has some fine timber upon it, and the land is of an excellent quality.

No. 8 contains 67½ ACRES, has a frontage of about 40 chains to the main Pomeroy Road, and is separated from the township of Mummel by Evans' Creek, seldom without water. It has a hut, stockyard, and a fenced paddock, sown with wheat upon it. The road leading to the Fish River, Wheeo, &c., passes through this farm. The land is of very fine quality, and there is some excellent timber standing upon it.

No. 9 contains 84½ ACRES with a frontage to Evans' Creek. There is a hut and a large fenced paddock, partially sown with wheat, on this farm. The Wheeo Road passes through it. The land may be considered THE GARDEN OF THE ESTATE, and there is some excellent timber upon it. There is also a blacksmith's shop upon it.

No. 10 contains 85 ACRES, with a frontage to the Wheeo Road of about 25 chains. There is some fine timber on this land, and the soil is of excellent quality.

No. 11 contains 68 ACRES, with a frontage of about 20 chains to the Wheeo Road. The land is fit for cultivation, and the timber very fine.

No. 12 contains 93 ACRES. The Wheeo Road passes through this farm, and it has a further frontage to a reserved road, dividing it from Mr. Constable's allotments. The soil and timber are both of good quality.

No. 13 contains 100½ ACRES, with a frontage of 26 chains to a reserved road leading to Mummel township. The Wheeo Road also passes through this lot, and the soil is fit for cultivation. It is fenced on the east side.

No. 14 has a frontage of about 25 chains to the Wheeo Road, abuts on the Mummel Farms; contains 48 ACRES, and has also a frontage to Lamb's Creek. The timber is good, and the soil fit for cultivation.

No. 15 contains 92 ACRES, and is situated between the Wheeo Road and Lamb's Creek. There is some fine timber on this farm, and the southern portion is of excellent quality.

No. 16 has a frontage of 26 chains to a reserved road leading to the township of Mummel. It contains 79 ACRES, is fenced on the east side, and has some fine timber on it. It is opposite to Mr. Constable's allotments, and has some excellent land upon it.

No. 17 has a frontage to a reserved road, and also of about half a mile to Lamb's Creek. There is fine timber on it, and it contains 101½ ACRES, a large portion of which is good land.

No. 18 contains about 168½ ACRES. It has a frontage of upwards of half a mile to Lamb's Creek, and about the same to a reserved road connecting the Gunham and the Wheeo Roads. There is some fine timber upon it, and the southern portion might be cultivated with advantage. It is opposite to the Mummel Farms.

No. 19 contains about 83½ ACRES, and has a frontage of about 11 chains to a reserved road, dividing it from Mr. Constable's allotments; together with upwards of half a mile frontage to Lamb's Creek. This farm has some fine timber upon it, and is fenced on the west.

Nos. 20 and 21 contain respectively, 227 and 233½ ACRES. The Wheeo and Lachlan roads run through the northern portion of them. There is some very fine timber upon these farms, and the latter of them is watered by Whitehead Creek. They also have frontage to reserved roads, leading to Mummel, and giving them access to the river.

☞ This estate may well be termed THE GARDEN OF THE WOLLONDILLY.

The period of its selection, and the fact of its having been chosen by the then Surveyor General of the colony, are warranty of the EXCELLENCE OF THE SOIL. Were further proof required, it is only necessary to point to the sale of the adjoining lands of the Mummel Estate, which sold not very long since, THE FARMS at from £5 to £12 PER ACRE; and the TOWN LOTS, of QUARTER-ACRE, at £15 to £20 EACH.

In subdividing the estate the greatest care has been taken, and the survey has been carried out by those experienced surveyors, Messrs. Rouse and Browne. Large portions of many of the farms HAVE ALREADY BEEN CULTIVATED, with a most satisfactory result—an additional proof of the richness of the soil. They are now in the market for *bona fide* sale, and such an opportunity ought not to be lost sight of by THE FARMERS OF ARGYLE, or indeed by any industrious man on the look-out for a REALLY CHOICE FARM.

Plans on view at the Rooms of MORT and CO., Pitt-street, Sydney; and also at the Royal Hotel, Goulburn.

*** Lithographs may be had at the Rooms of Mort and Co., Pitt-street, Sydney; or from Messrs. P. Dignam, and Co., Auctioneer, Goulburn.

☞ ALL QUIT RENTS REDEEMED.

CONCORD.
PARRAMATTA ROAD.
Block of Land close to Neache's Public House and the New Church.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 17th July, at 11 o'clock,

A capital Block of Land, having a frontage of 100 feet to the PARRAMATTA ROAD, by a depth of 210 feet, more or less to Concord-street, at the rear.

It is situated a little beyond Neache's Public House, and close to the new Church, about 8 miles from Sydney.

☞ Any one on the look out for land in this locality, whether for building purposes or as an investment, would do well to inspect this allotment, which is now offered for positive sale.

Terms at sale.

CLARENCE-STREET, SYDNEY.
Immediately opposite the Site of the New General Post Office.
TWO SUBSTANTIAL STONE HOUSES, being Nos. 42 and 44 on the west side of the street.
TITLE, UNQUESTIONABLE.
Terms:—Half Cash
Half Credit.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 17th July,

Those two substantial stone houses, Nos. 42 and 44, in CLARENCE-STREET, immediately opposite the site of the new General Post Office. They are most substantially built of stone, rough cast on the outside, and plastered inside—roofs shingled, and the external walls massive.

No. 42 contains two large rooms, and No. 44 three rooms, and they occupy a very fine block of land, having about
42½ feet to Clarence-street, by
72½ feet deep.

*** Water laid on to the premises. The ground at the rear is now used as a vegetable garden.

☞ The property now offered for sale is one which possesses a LARGE PROSPECTIVE VALUE. In the very heart of the city, opposite the site of the new Post Office, close to the principal banks, and on the main thoroughfare from the Australasian Steam Navigation Company's and other wharves in Darling Harbour. The time is not far distant when such a block of land will be occupied by mercantile buildings of the first-class. In the mean while the present houses are of that description which are sure to command constant occupancy at good rentals, and thus PAY a GOOD RETURN upon any money now invested in them.

Plans on view at the Rooms.

By Order of the Mortgagee.
VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTIES AT THE GLEBE.

LOT 1.—5½ ACRES, more or less, immediately opposite to Toxteth Park, the residence of George Allen, Esq., M.L.C., with frontage to the main Glebe Road, and extending to Blackwattle Swamp-cove, which bounds it on the North East.

LOT 2.—A COMFORTABLE COTTAGE RESIDENCE and out offices, together with nearly an ACRE OF GROUND; now in the occupation of Mr. Holmes, and situate almost opposite to the new building in course of erection by Mr. Rossiter.

Title Unquestionable.
Terms, cash.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the Mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 17th July,

The undermentioned Valuable Freehold Properties, situate at the Glebe, within a short distance of the city boundary.

LOT 1.

5½ ACRES, more or less, immediately opposite TOXTETH PARK, the residence of George Allen, Esq., M.L.C., having about 248 FEET FRONTAGE TO THE MAIN GLEBE ROAD, by a depth of about 987 FEET, EXTENDING TO BLACKWATTLE SWAMP COVE, which forms the north-eastern boundary.

☞ This is a magnificent block of Building Land, extending the whole depth from the Main Road to the Cove, with sufficient frontage to the road to allow ample space for reserved roads, for subdivision into several villa allotments.

The capitalist in search of a very BEAUTIFUL SITE FOR HOUSE AND GROUNDS, or who may feel inclined to purchase with a view to subdivision and re-sale, would find this A FIRST-RATE INVESTMENT. The situation is elevated, commands very beautiful views, with extensive water frontage; indeed, it is altogether one of THE MOST VALUABLE BLOCKS OF LAND AT THE GLEBE.

LOT 2.

A COMFORTABLE COTTAGE RESIDENCE, containing front verandah, entrance hall, five rooms, and pantry, with detached kitchen, servant's room, coal and wood-house, &c.

The cottage is a weatherboard building, neatly finished inside, with shingled roof, and is in excellent order. It is now occupied by Mr. Holmes.

Attached to the cottage is nearly an acre of ground, laid out as a garden and shrubbery, and having the very large frontage of about 208 feet to the main Glebe Road. The whole enclosed.

☞ The very great facilities of communication with almost any part of the city by omnibuses plying to and fro all day, together with its many other advantages, have rendered the Glebe a very favourite place of residence.

The large space of ground attached to this cottage, laid out as garden and shrubbery, renders this a very desirable suburban property; as if the purchaser did not feel inclined to devote the spare ground to its present uses, there is plenty of room for a site for another house, without at all interfering with the present buildings.

Plan on view at the rooms.

WOLLONGONG.
SHOP and COTTAGE in Crown-street, adjoining the residence of Dr. Foulder.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 24th July, at 11 o'clock,

The following premises and land, situated in CROWN STREET, WOLLONGONG—

A capital house, built of brick, containing, on the GROUND FLOOR, front verandah, a good shop with neat double window-front, and a back parlour; on the SECOND FLOOR, a large bedroom; and, on the BASEMENT, a good kitchen and store.

Immediately behind the above is erected A WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE, containing four capital rooms; the chimneys are of brick, and the roof shingled.

The whole stands on a quarter of an acre of land, having a frontage of 33 feet to Crown-street, enclosed with a strong three-rail fence.

☞ This property is in excellent order, having lately been put in thorough repair. The shop is fitted with shelves, and the position is a very good one for business. The increased means of steam communication have lately added much to the value of Wollongong properties, and the above will be found worthy the attention of any one purchasing in this favourite locality.

*** On the land there are two capital waterholes, affording an ample supply in all seasons.

Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

MR. W. S. MITCHELL has received instructions from Thomas W. Bell, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Dairy Farm, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 12 o'clock noon,
From 25 to 30 fat bullocks, in first rate condition, well suited for butchers
20 head of springers, all quiet
Also, a few working bullocks.

*** The Auctioneer begs to call the attention of butchers to the fat cattle, and that of the dairymen to the springing cows; they are well suited for the Wollongong market.

Important and Unreserved Sale, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of July instant, of Household Furniture, Carriage, Gig and Harness, Dairy Cows in full milk, pure Durham Bulls, Team of Working Bullocks, Horses broken to single and double harness, Fat Sheep, Farming Implements, &c., &c., &c.

MR. JAMES T. RYAN has been favoured with instructions from the Rev. John Troughton, in consequence of his leaving the district, to sell by public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of July instant, at 11 o'clock a.m., at the Parsonage, Mulgoa,

The whole of that gentleman's splendid household furniture, consisting of dining and loo tables, ottomans, sofas, chests of drawers, cheffoniers, bookcase with escritoire, bedsteads, bedding, china, glass, dinner and tea services, cooking apparatus, kitchen utensils, a set of carpenter's and blacksmith's tools complete, sawn timber, and a large quantity of building materials; ploughs, harrows, and farming implements in variety; carriage, gig and harness, cart and harness, sets of harness

Five acres of growing crop

STOCK.—A choice lot of dairy cows, in full milk; two thoroughbred Durham bulls; a team of working bullocks, with dray and harness, complete; fat sheep, in lots; horses, broken to single and double harness; a splendid ladies' mare, thoroughbred, up to weight; and a number of other serviceable and useful horses.

In calling public attention to this important sale, the auctioneer, from personal inspection, confidently asserts that the whole of the stock, both as regards breeding and quality, are of a very superior description, and have been bred and selected with that attention and judgment which the proprietor is so well known to possess.

Terms at sale.
A luncheon will be provided.

Important, Positive, and Unreserved Sale, at Campbellfield, near Campbelltown.

MR. D. O'BRIEN has received positive instructions from John Darose, Esq., of Campbellfield Estate, to sell by auction, without reserve, on MONDAY, 23rd, July, 1855,

150 head of cattle, consisting of 50 head of springing cows, 50 heifers, 50 head of fat bullocks, 20 horses broken to single and double harness, two teams of working bullocks with drays and gear complete; also, from 150 to 200 head of well-bred quiet cattle from 18 months to 2 years old, two pure bred bulls, the pedigree of which will be made known on the day of sale.

The auctioneer would call the particular attention to dairymen, butchers, buyers for the New Zealand and other markets, to the above lots, and assures them that on inspection they will be found to be the best lot offered in this district for many years past.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.
N.B.—A luncheon will be provided

Important and Unreserved Sale of Land, &c., opposite the Court House, in the flourishing Town of Campbelltown, known as the HOPE INN.

MR. D. O'BRIEN has been favoured with instructions from John Bray, Esq., J.P., to sell by public auction, on the Ground, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of August, without the least reserve,

All that piece or parcel of land, with frontage to three streets, situate and being in the flourishing town of Campbelltown, frontage to the main-street 150 feet, to Brown-street 148 feet, to Howe-street 148 feet, together with the buildings, bricks, &c., saved from the late fire, viz., one seven-stall brick stable, with granary, one seven-stall weatherboard stable, one brick kitchen, about 60,000 good bricks, and a large quantity of flagging. These premises were formerly known as the Hope Inn, and store adjoining. The above land is enclosed by a close paling fence. Also, on the land is a splendid well of good water, 20 feet deep, well secured.

The Auctioneer wishes to call the particular attention of the public to this valuable sale of property, as ere long Campbelltown will be one of the leading inland towns in the colony, as we are daily expecting the whole of the Southern traffic through Campbelltown. The Auctioneer further wishes to remind the public that the Menangle Bridge is in course of erection, and when completed the whole of the traffic will be through Campbelltown, which will enhance the value of Campbelltown property.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock.
Terms at sale.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Birdwood v. Panton
The Commercial Bank v. Same.

ON TUESDAY next, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock a.m., on the premises of the above-named defendant, at Lockwood, near to St. Mary's, the Sheriff will cause to be sold fifteen (15) horses, forty-two (42) head of cattle, one dray, one cart, a Whitechapel car, agricultural implements, a quantity of stores, household furniture, &c., &c. Also, the defendant's interest in and to an unexpired lease of two and a half years of the farm, known as Lockwood, containing about (1200) twelve hundred acres, with the growing crop thereon unless the above executions be previously satisfied.

Parramatta 11th July, 1855.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. COHEN AND HARBOTTLE.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Earthenware.

MR. W. C. BUSH.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock. Boots and Shoes.

MR. J. ALAND.—On the premises, 77, South Head Road, at 11 o'clock, Brushware, Hardware, Cutlery ware.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Ship Bread, Groceries, Flour, Rice, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Spirits, Ale, Porter, Champagne, Sherry.

MR. E. SALAMON.—At Penny's Wharf, at 11 o'clock, Coals; at his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Table Linen and Drills, Boots, Hats, Caps, Horse, Cart, and Harness, Wooden Houses, Tents, Hammocks, Nails, Shovels, Pickaxes.

MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Bottled Fruits, Biscuits, Tea, Coffee, Soap, Bottled Ale and Porter.

MESSRS. FRITH AND PAYTEN.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Spurs, Manila Rope, Whale Lines, Tents, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Furniture.

MESSRS. BOWDEN AND THRELKELD.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Pianoforte, Furniture, Farms at Cook's River.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, &c.

MESSRS. MOORE.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, &c.

MR. G. PICKERING.—At the King-street Auction Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLEY.—At the Bull's Head Horse Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Drays, Harness, &c.

MR. J. C. MOLLOY.—At the Pound Office, Brickfield-hill, at 11 o'clock, Unredeemed Pledges.

THE BACHELORS' BALL.—On Friday evening last, a grand ball and supper were given by the bachelors of Sydney, at the Prince of Wales' Theatre, to a numerous and brilliant company, comprising the *élite* of metropolitan society. The theatre, which was fitted up expressly for the occasion, formed an admirable ball room, the largest perhaps in the colony. The whole of the pit was boarded over on a level with the stage, and was devoted to the dancers—the rear of the stage, behind the scenes, being converted into the supper-room. A magnificent new chandelier, lately imported by Mr. Wyatt, shed its light for the first time over the gay scene, and tended much to set off the appearance of the room. The company, to the number of between seven and eight hundred, commenced to assemble at 9 p.m., and shortly after 10 o'clock his Excellency the Governor-General and lady honoured the bachelors with their presence. Dancing began immediately after, and was kept up with unflagging spirit until nearly 5 o'clock in the morning. The band of the 11th Regiment was in attendance, and made music for the dancers during the evening. Shortly after 12 o'clock a portion of the company, including the Governor-General and lady, proceeded to the supper-room, Lady Denison being escorted thither by Sir Charles Nicholson, the chairman of the Bachelors' Committee. The healths of the viceregal pair and several other toasts were given and drunk with great enthusiasm. The ball altogether was universally allowed to be one of the pleasantest and most brilliant ever witnessed in Sydney, the only complaint being that the arrangements for the supper were not so satisfactory as they might have been. As regards quantity, there was little cause to grumble, but the quality was hardly such as became the spirit and gallantry with which the affair was undertaken and carried through by the bachelors of Sydney. There was an abundance of solid fare, but a great deficiency of the lighter comestibles, which, by the ladies at least, are held in great request on such occasions. There were piles of cold meat, rounds of collared beef, and savoury pies, and such sort of provender admirably adapted for masculine appetites; but jellies were a myth, and confectionary there was none to speak of. This part of the entertainment at least showed a want of care and forethought on the part of those entrusted with the management of the supper department.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Saturday Evening.

THE following is the return of the Customs Revenue for the week ending to-day (14th July):—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	3127	14	3
Gin (Geneva)	166	18	8
Geneva (English)	254	0	8
Liqueurs and cordials	21	13	4
Whisky (Scotch)	91	14	1
Rum, E. P.	1303	0	7
Do. (Colonial)	13	12	7
Perfumed spirits	1	4	0
Wine	99	14	0
Beer, in wood	12	5	10
Ditto, in bottle	16	8	0
Tobacco, manufactured	2061	16	6
Ditto, unmanufactured	97	13	0
Cigars	277	4	3
Tea	247	15	0
Coffee	76	0	0
	£7333	8	5

To-day, a general half-yearly meeting of the members of the Sydney Exchange Company will be held at their temporary offices, in New Pitt-street, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee for the half-year ending the 30th ultimo, and for the transaction of general business.

We have been requested by Messrs. Crawley and Smith to say that we were in error in stating in our last issue that the cargo of Chilian wheat, ex Jackin, had been purchased by Messrs. Berckelman and Bates, at 21s. per bushel. Only a small portion was so purchased; the remainder being still in the hands of the firm for sale.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED UP TO THIS DAY.

Tea, coffee, chocolate, cocoa, sugar, molasses, fruits, wine and beer, are sold duty paid.

Spirits, tobacco, cigars, and snuff, are quoted in bond.

Goods are usually sold at credits averaging four months.

DUTIES.	£	s.	d.
Tea, per lb.	0	0	1
Coffee, chocolate, and cocoa	0	0	0
Sugar, raw, per cwt.	0	2	6
Ditto, refined, ditto	0	3	4
Molasses, ditto, ditto	0	1	6
Dried fruits, per lb.	0	0	0½
Beer, in wood, per gallon	0	0	1
Ditto, in bottle, ditto	0	0	2
Wine, not more than 25 per cent. alcohol	0	1	0
Brandy and gin, Sykes' proof, ditto	0	8	0
Whiskey, and Rum, ditto	0	6	0
Liqueurs, Cordials, and Brandied Fruits, ditto	0	8	0
Perfumed Spirits, ditto	0	8	0
Colonial, ditto	0	5	0
Tobacco, manufactured, per lb.	0	1	0
Ditto, unmanufactured	0	0	8
Cigars and snuff	0	2	0

AMUSING MISAPPREHENSION OF DR. FRANKLIN.—Franklin spoke French but indifferently, and his pronunciation was defective. He told John Adams that he was wholly inattentive to the grammar. Madame Geoffrin, to whom, in his visit to France in 1767 or 1769, he brought a letter from David Hume, reported that she could not initiate him into the language. Notwithstanding his advanced age when he established himself at Passy, he lived to make a great improvement in speaking French, and to enjoy it perfectly in the hearing. In the year 1779 he read a paper on the Aurora Borealis to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, in which he traced the phenomenon to electrical agencies. At times he would be led into amusing misapprehensions, through his difficulty in understanding the language when uttered with rapidity. On one occasion, being present at a sitting of the Lyceum or the Academy during the delivery of a lecture, and not distinctly understanding the French that was spoken, he thought, in order not to be wanting in politeness, that every time he saw Madame de Boufflers give signs of approbation, he would applaud; but he afterwards found that, without knowing it, he had applauded most vigorously those passages which had been complimentary to himself.

WHO IS WHITE.—A correspondent of the *New York Times* starts the question of the effect and meaning of the term *white* in the naturalization laws. Is it intended to exclude from citizenship all but men of Caucasian race? Does it extend to Chinese, Hindoos, American Indians; or is the restriction limited to persons of negro blood? The large immigration of Chinese into California is likely to give practical importance to this question. Two cases are mentioned in which naturalization papers have been granted to Chinese.

BIRTHS.

On the 10th instant, at Campbelltown, Mrs. G. A. Sheffield, of a son.

At the Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta, Mrs. J. A. Betts, of a daughter.

At Paddington, on the 13th July, the wife of Mr. W. C. Harris, of a son.

On the 11th instant, at her residence, Woolloomooloo, Mrs. Edward Knox, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

By license, at Dingo Creek, on the 4th instant, by the Rev. J. T. Carter, William M'Lean, of 31, Harrington-street, to Margaret Frances, eldest daughter of the late William Johnston, Esq., of Dingo Creek, Manning River.

At All Saints' Church, Singleton, on the 28th June, by the Rev. James Blackwood, B.A., John Dowling Brown, Esq., of Brookside, eldest son of John Brown, Esq. of Colstoun, Upper Paterson, to Helena Isabella, only daughter of George Boyle White, Esq., of Greenwood.

DEATHS.

On Sunday evening, February 18, at Narbeth, Pembrokeshire, South Wales, Mr. John Griffiths, aged about 73, the much beloved father of Theophrius Griffiths, of this city.

At 51, Sussex-street, Surry Hills, on the 14th instant, John, infant son of Mr. Robert Gilfillan.

THE EYE.—DEFECTIVE VISION RELIEVED.—Mr. De LISSA, from London, in connexion with the celebrated firm of S. and B. Solomons, opticians and oculists to the Royal Family, of Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. The optical improvements made by this firm enable persons in advanced age, as well as the young, to read with ease, and to discriminate the minutest objects with perfect distinctness. Their lenses have the most valuable advantage over spectacles now in common use, that instead of the vision becoming strained, heated, or weakened, it is preserved and strengthened. Their glasses are slightly tinted by a valuable process, known only to themselves, which keeps the eye in its required temperature and made to suit the various diseases of the eye; whilst lenses of any kind or material is hurtful and dangerous to the sight. Telescopes, microscopes, race glasses, double and single operas, of most extensive power. Also, a very small powerful waistcoat pocket glass, the size of a walnut, to discern objects for miles.

☞ OBSERVE the address—Mr. DE LISSA, Optician and Oculist, 85, Castlereagh-street, between King and Market streets. At home from 10 till 4, Saturdays excepted.

Life Insurance.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

ANNUAL PREMIUM TO ASSURE £100.

Age.	For One Year. £	s.	d.	For Seven Years. £	s.	d.	For Whole Life. £	s.	d.
2	1	1	4	1	1	9	1	13	11
30	1	3	1	1	3	7	2	3	7
40	1	6	1	1	6	9	2	17	8
50	1	18	11	2	0	1	4	4	11
60	3	6	4	4	0	9	6	14	3

For rates for all other ages, and further particulars, apply to GEORGE POWNALL, 18, Castlereagh-street, Solicitor, Agent or the Institution, 18, Elizabeth-street, next Wentworth-place.

LAUNCESTON FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, £100,000.

Established in 1852.

Directors.

W. G. Sams, Chairman	R. H. M'Kenzie
J. Fawns, Deputy Chairman	George Fisher

Robert Pult.

Secretary .... John Grant Smith

Solicitor .... Adye Douglas

Marine Surveyor .... W. Hanaker

Bankers .... Commercial Bank.

Agent and Marine Surveyor, Hobart Town, J. D. Bateman.

Agents at Melbourne, Fallenstein and M'Kechney.

Marine Surveyor, ditto, Owen T. Fallenstein.

Agents at Geelong, Hornes, White, and Co.

Agent at Adelaide, Frederick Fisher.

Marine Surveyor, ditto.

Agent at Sydney, Henry Fisher.

Marine Surveyor, ditto, Captain Gelley.

The undersigned begs to notify that he has accepted the agency of the above Company, at Sydney, and is now ready to effect

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCES

to any reasonable amount, terms of which may be ascertained on application to

HENRY FISHER, 248, George-street.

Agent for the Launceston Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

Sydney, July 23.

SYDNEY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—

Chairman—Charles Kemp, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—Thos. Holt, jun., Esq.

Directors.

M. E. Murnin, Esq.	John Fairfax, Esq.
J. F. Josephson, Esq.	S. D. Gordon, Esq.

Surveyor—James Hume, Esq.

Secretary—Mr. James S. Mitchell.

COUNTRY AGENTS

Who will afford information to all persons wishing to insure and receive applications for insurance of properties in their respective districts.

For the town and district of Parramatta ... Mr. J. F. Staff,

" " " Windsor ...... Mr. John Dawson,

" " " Bathurst ...... Mr. Sam. B. Sarjeant,

" " " Goulburn...... Mr. Robert Craig,

" " " Maitland ...... Mr. Alexander Dodds,

The Directors of the Sydney Fire Insurance Company call the attention of the public to the following reduced scale of their rates of premium:—

Section A.—Slated buildings, 8s. to 12s. per cent.

Section B.—Shingled buildings, 9s. to 15s. per cent.

Section C.—Weather-boarded buildings, 15s. to 22s. per cent.

FIFTY PER CENT. of the premium will be returned on the renewal, for twelve months, of all yearly policies, so that the actual cost of insurance will be one-half only of the above rates.

This Company is established upon the principles of the Gotha Company, which is one of the leading and most popular Fire Insurance Companies in Germany, and which established, on the occasion of the great fire in Hamburg, the soundness of its principles. It then paid all losses in full, without inconvenience to its members.

All parties desirous of insuring in this Company may satisfy themselves by previous inspection of the registry book as to the ability of members to make good the amount of their respective contributions.

Application for Insurance to be made to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Mort's Commercial Buildings, Pitt-street.

J. S. MITCHELL, Secretary.

Policies will only be granted up to 1st of June 1856.

☞ N.B.—In case of fire, in town or suburbs, parties are requested to give notice to Mr. T. J. Bown, Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, at the Engine Station, No. 398, George-street, Brickfield-hill; and in the Country, to the Agents of the district, whose presence at the fire should be, if possible, obtained.

MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE, Bridge-street, removed from Macquarie-place.—Applications for Insurance will be received daily, from 10 to 4. JOHN B. METCALFE, Ship and Insurance Broker.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Incorporated by Royal Charter. Paid up Capital—ONE MILLION.

The Corporation's present drawing rates of exchange are as follows:—

On London	at 60 days' sight 3 per cent. premium
On the National Bank of Scotland and Provincial Bank of Ireland	demand—3½ " "
On Ceylon, Colombo	at 30 days' sight—3½ " "
On China, Hong Kong	at 30 days' sight—5s. per dollar.
On ditto, Canton	at 30 days' sight—5s. " " [dollar
On Mauritius, Port Louis	at 30 days' sight—4s. 2½d. per currency
On Bombay	at 30 days' sight—1s. 1d. per rupee.
On Calcutta	at 30 days' sight—1s. 1d. "
On Madras	at 30 days' sight—1s. 1d. "
On Singapore	at 30 days' sight—5s. 0d. per dollar.
On Melbourne	at 15 days' sight—1 per cent premium.
Circular Notes, payable in all the most important cities in Europe, to Egypt, Syria, the United States of America, the Cape of Good Hope, &c.	demand—3½ per cent. premium.

AUSTRALIAN THEATRICAL CHRONICLE, No. 2, price 3d. FAIRBY and FRYER, George-street.

NEW BOOKS, purchased in the London market, at the lowest cash prices, and free from mercantile commission.—The undersigned is, therefore, in a position to sell on more favourable terms than most houses in the trade.

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AT LA VILLE DE PARIS.—To be cleared off, for this week only, magnificent Span Dresses, at twenty shillings each; original price, sixty shillings. 193, George-street.

AT LA VILLE DE PARIS.—In order to clear them all this week, a few made-up Robes en "toilard de soie," to be sold for twenty-five shillings each. 193, George-street.

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AT LA VILLE DE PARIS.—The transfer of the whole of the valuable stock of French goods, together with several cases of new ribbons, lace goods, &c., lately arrived, commences on MONDAY next, July 23. 193, George-street.

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LADIES' SLATES.—For SALE, by the undersigned, in lots to suit purchasers, best 20-inch ladies' slates. EDWARD SALAMON, York and Wynyard streets.

BASS'S No. 3 BURTON ALE for SALE by THACKER and CO.

CHILIAN WHEAT, FLOUR, and BRAN, for SALE, ex Jackin, discharging, and Ada, to arrive. The Ada is overdue, and hourly expected. CRAWLEY and SMITH, 258, George-street, Sydney.

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IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE of Wheat, Flour, Bran, Walnuts, &c.—We are desired to direct very general and special attention to the important Sale, THIS DAY, by Messrs. W. DEAN and CO. The cargo of the Garland, at the Mart, 178, George-street North, at 11 o'clock.—[See Advertisement.]

MOST IMPORTANT NOTICE.—To Manufacturers of Flour; to Consumers of Bread; to Dealers and Speculators.—The finest and best quality of Wheat and Flour, acknowledged by the best judges—the most respectable houses in the trade here. The cargo of the Garland will be offered in unreserved auction sale, by Messrs. W. DEAN and CO., at the Australian Auction Mart, 178, George-street North, opposite Hunter-street, Sydney, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 16th July.

BRAN for SALE, ex Jackin.—Apply to CRAWLEY and SMITH.

250 DOZEN choice pale and dark Cognac (duty paid), in 1 dozen cases. I. O. GLANHAM.

300 DOZEN particularly fine Ports, in 1 dozen cases, very good. I. O. GLANHAM.

LIME JUICE, in casks, a bargain. I. O. GLANHAM.

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GREENWICH Watermen's Sculls.—A few pairs of the above celebrated sculls for sale; also Gentlemen's. SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., Sussex-street.

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LEAD PIPES.—Lead Piping (assorted sizes), now landing ex Barend Willem, and for Sale. SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., Sussex-street.

PERUVIAN GUANO, ex Clarendon, for SALE. CRAWLEY and SMITH. Sydney, July 13, 1855.

MAITLAND FLOUR, on SALE by SAWKINS